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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
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CITY ITEMS.

Best Goods and Lowest Prices,

Opera House Shoe Store.

Only Think of It.

Pittock is selling off his holiday goods at almost cost prices. Avail yourself of this opportunity and call at once at Pittock's.

Skates at a great reduction at Pittock's.

Mrs. Bowers, Annie Waite, Mrs. Skerrett, Leak, Logan photos, at Pittock's.

Those Fiery Serpents and wonderful Invisible Photos at Pittock's.

Diaries—1867—at Pittock's.

Almanacs—1867—Pittock's.

Wallets at Pittock's.

Skates at Pittock's.

Methodist Book Concern,

No. 200 Mulberry Street, New York.—Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren respecting sewing machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend. Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

Abel Stevens,	Thos. Carlton,
Daniel Wise,	James Floy,
J. Porter,	David Terry,
J. Benj. Edwards,	W. A. Cox.

The Office and Study Lamp.

Very desirable. Call and examine at Richard E. Breed's, No. 100 Wood street. tf

Within Thirty Days

Many will be out of employment, and soon without credit. By a small investment in "Liming's Improved Stove Damper," you will insure a lucrative business for months to come. Call and see it at 11 Fifth street. tf*

Charcoal Biscuits.

The latest and best remedy for Dyspepsia. Agent for Pittsburgh, Jos. Fleming 84 Market street. T,s

The Best Tonic.

Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro—Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. The iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorous renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of Calisaya, and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus. Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. For sale by all Druggists. no17-smSa*

Kenwood Boarding School,

For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., reopens January 8th, eod

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. no12-eod-ym

The Daily Commercial

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The six members from Lancaster county in the Pennsylvania Legislature have published a card in which they say Mr. Stevens's name will not be withdrawn, and that the Republican party must either elect him or take the responsibility of defeating him.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF.

On the 2d instant, Mr. Lowry, of Erie, offered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the following resolutions of instruction on the subject of the tariff. We trust that they will receive early action—expressing as they do the voice of the State on this vital issue:

Joint Resolutions Instructing Our Senators and Representatives in Congress on the Tariff.

WHEREAS, The taxation now necessarily levied upon the people of the United States to meet the current expenses and discharge the very large debt resting upon the nation falls heavily upon the mechanical, agricultural, mining, manufacturing and other industrial pursuits of Pennsylvania, and requires of the parent government more than ever a proper and judicious tariff for protection against an unjust competition with the large and excessive importation of foreign goods and other products of cheap and pauper labor; and,

WHEREAS, The duty of the General Government to pass a proper tariff is also increased in view of the fact that the hosts of heroes who have on the battle field maintained the integrity and vindicated the honor of the nation have now returned to peaceful pursuits, and look for proper remuneration for their industry for a livelihood. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and they are hereby requested and instructed earnestly, by their vote and influence, to secure the passage through Congress, that it may soon become a law, of the tariff bill passed by the lower house of Congress at its last session, and now before the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania is now as ever devoted to the doctrine of ample and permanent protection by the Federal Government to American labor, industry and enterprise, and that the tariff bill now before the Senate of the United States, judiciously protecting as it does the iron manufacturer, the woolen manufacturer, the wool grower, and all other industrial pursuits, against the unequal competition of cheap foreign labor, is wise, just and necessary, and should early become a law.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Members of Congress.

An Intercepted Letter

MR. THOMSON, PRESIDENT:

As one of your constituents, I think it my duty to keep you posted on matters and things at this end of the line, and in that view I may mention that your proposition to diminish our cash dividends hereafter, and issue stock dividends instead, meets with little favor among such of the stockholders as I have met with. In the first place they think it unnecessary, and in the second place dangerous. Unnecessary, because if the money is needed to increase the rolling stock and other facilities of the road, as you say, why not so apply it without any nominal increase of stock. You may increase our stock till inflated like an oil bubble, and it will neither make it weigh a grain the heavier, nor be worth a cent the more to us. All we can ever get, or rather hope for, is the actual net cash yield of the concern. The holder of a hundred shares, for instance, will, by your five per cent. stock dividend, become the holder of one hundred and five shares, but when any proceeds come to be distributed afterwards, in the shape of dividends, will he put one cent more money in his purse, than he would have done on his one hundred shares? Certainly not; for every other share holder's stock will have been increased in the same proportion.

The only effect your stock dividend can have will be to increase the number of shares and amount of taxes to be paid by the shareholders, and to diminish the amount of cash dividends hereafter, instead of a ten per cent. stock, it will be but a six or eight per cent. stock. As it is inflated, the cash dividends must necessarily decrease in the same proportion. Why, then, water the milk, as it is said?

But the more serious objection is the danger to the public and the stockholders. It is generally believed here that it is nothing but a scheme to withdraw a large proportion of the earnings of the road, to create a fund to use in accomplishing the schemes and projects of the officers of our road, in building and stocking various new roads of their own in the West and elsewhere. For instance, you may well want additional rolling stock, if large amounts of your rolling stock are drawn off and used on roads owned and controlled by combinations of officers of our own and other roads.

But this question only concerns the stockholders and not the general public. The objection of the general public to your accumulation of such an immense fund as is contemplated, is that it affords you increased facilities for controlling legislation. This question of controlling the legislation has become a serious matter with the people of the State, and it is natural they should feel alarmed and become jealous of every measure tending to increase your power in that respect. It is a question which must sometime ere long be decided, whether our Company, or the people, constitute the supreme power in the State. The people in this end of the State have a very distinct impression that this power has been with you for some time, and deprecate anything tending to strengthen or perpetuate it. You say that your proposed arrangement will be advantageous to our Company and to Philadelphia. That may all be true, but I beg you not to overlook the circumstance that our Company and Philadelphia do not compose the entire State, and whilst these *two together* may, at present, with the aid of your reserved funds, be able to defy all the rest of the State; yet I would warn you against being too bold in that respect.

A STOCKHOLDER.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS TRADE.—According to a New York letter, the year begins with a rather better feeling in the dry goods market, caused chiefly by the activity in the raw material and the better prices obtained for it. The leading makes of goods were freely taken up by the jobbers in the course of the day. The movement is supposed to be of a speculative character. Then, too, jobbers are less desirous than they have been heretofore, of disposing of their stocks, and agents are making less discounts than usual. Prints continue dull, and as yet but few spring styles have been opened.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Amnesty Bill Passed.

Pardoning Power of the President to be Abridged.

Appropriation Bills Reported.

Thad. Stevens and the Senatorship.

He is Wanted in Harrisburg, but will not Go.

Protests Against Contraction of the Currency.

The Impeachment of the President.

Veto of District Suffrage Bill Prepared

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 4.

Mexican Affairs.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Howard offered a resolution of inquiry on Mexican affairs, which was objected to by Mr. Sumner, and goes over.

Amnesty Power.

At half past twelve the bill to repeal the amnesty power of the President came up. Reverdy Johnson took the floor against it, and made a lengthy argument on the pardoning power of the President under the Constitution. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the continued incarceration of Jeff. Davis as a reproach to American justice.

This drew the verbal fire of Mr. Howard, who asked Mr. Johnson if Davis was not confined as a prisoner of war, under the order of the President. If he was a prisoner of war, Mr. Howard could not see under what process he could be tried for treason before a civil court.

Mr. Johnson replied to this that the President had frequently expressed his willingness to surrender Davis, but that no matter who was to blame for his confinement, the fact was a reproach to American justice. Mr. Johnson's speech produced something of a sensation in the Senate.

Mr. Howe rose to answer him but failed to come up to what seemed to be expected from as good a chance for a lively debate. He commenced, as usual with him, by being facetious, but ended by being rather dull.

Mr. Howard followed the Wisconsin Senator in reply to Mr. Johnson. He declared that Davis was held not only as a prisoner of war, but as an accomplice in the assassination of the late President, but he did not believe he would ever be tried for treason or anything else. He was confident that the President would liberate him unconditionally.

Mr. Saulsbury followed Mr. Howard, advocating his amendment to the reppeal of the entire confiscation bill, instead of the 13th section as proposed. His argument was that the Government had no right to punish for treason, men to whom it extended no protection to enable them to resist the Government; that allegiance and protection were reciprocal. Mr. Saulsbury's amendment was voted down without a call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Hendricks, in a few remarks, attacked Mr. Chandler for his allegation that pardons were hawked about the streets by women of doubtful reputation, and called on Mr. Chandler to exonerate the President from any cognizance of or connivance at such a disgraceful abuse of the pardoning power. Mr. Chandler replied that he had never asserted before that the President knew of this, but he would now state the President was informed of it and instead of putting a stop to it, denounced his informant.

The bill was then passed:—Yeas, 27; nays, 7; absent, 18. Messrs. Dixon, Doolittle, Norton, Hendricks, Saulsbury, Patterson, and Johnson, voted in the negative.

The Section Repealed.

The section repealed is in the following language:

SECTION 13.—And be it further enacted, that the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter, by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times, and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

The bill having passed both Houses, now goes to the President for his approval.

The Tenure of Office.

The Senate, after taking up the bill to regulate the tenure of office, and before considering it, adjourned until Monday.

Appropriation Bills.

The House held a two hours' uninteresting session. The fortification and postal appropriation bills were reported. The latter appropriates eighteen millions for ocean and inland service.

Speech Making.

To-morrow the House devotes to speech making.

Mr. Stevens and the Senatorship.

A delegation of politicians from Pennsylvania arrived here to day to urge Thad. Stevens to visit Harrisburg. They stated that if he would do so he could be elected Senator, but they feared the result if he remained away. Mr. Stevens declined to go.

Opposed to Contraction.

Memorials have been presented in the House from Solomon Sturges and Sons, and numerous business men of Chicago, Illinois, against the curtailment of the national currency, and against a law requiring national banks to redeem in New York.

A Denial.

The President to day emphatically denied the published statement that he had decided to remove the present Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Impeachment Proposition.

The impeachment proposition of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, was very thoroughly canvassed to-day in the House, and it did not seem to be very favorably received. It simply proposes to raise a committee to inquire into the acts of any executive officer of Government. In the first place it is not believed that Ohio will be reached in the call of States for resolutions and bills on Monday. If not, the impeachment resolution cannot get in until the State is reached in the regular call, which may be one week from Monday, or even two. For on any other day it will require a suspension of the rules, and it is established that a two-thirds vote for that purpose cannot be obtained. Assuming that it will be prevented on Monday, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, intends moving its reference to the Judiciary Committee, where it is quite sure to remain for the greater part of the session. It is claimed that a majority of the House will vote for this reference.

Statement Refuted.

The Freedmen's Bureau publishes a statement to-day, refuting a circular sent out from this city to the charitable, announcing great destitution among the freedmen at Arlington. They say they are well cared for.

Gold Medal to Mrs. Lincoln.

A special messenger left the State Department to-day for Chicago to present to Mrs. Lincoln the gold medal sent to her by thirty thousand workingmen of France, out of regard to the memory of her husband.

The Eighth of January,

The National Democratic Committee celebrate the 8th of January here, by a grand banquet, at which Frank Blair, Sr., will preside.

Veto.

The President submitted to the Cabinet meeting to-day his veto message of the District suffrage bill. It proved to be quite an elaborate document, and will be sent to the Senate on Monday. The understanding in both Houses is to pass the bill at once over the veto and without debate.

Fred. Seward's Mission.

Fred. Seward took with him an assistant from the State Department, and has started direct for Port au Prince.

WASHINGTON, December 4.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

The Arkansas delegation had an interview with the President, who was unreserved in his expressions regarding the Constitutional Amendment, which, he thought, should not be accepted. The Arkansas Commissioners have been informed by leading Republicans that Congress will not make exceptions in their favor, nor depart from any plans to be agreed upon in Congress.

THE DEATH BLOW OF POLYGAMY.

A bill was introduced into the Senate yesterday to regulate jurors in Utah. It punishes by fine and imprisonment, all persons who, unauthorized by this law, shall presume to solemnize a marriage; also all persons who cohabit with women not lawfully married, and the sacrament of the Mormon church is not so considered; also, all persons who knowingly aid or assist in such ceremonies. Children of such spiritual marriages, or sealing, are considered the heirs of the mother alone.

DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

The Cabinet to day will be called upon to pronounce definitely on the District of Columbia Suffrage bill. This will place Secretary Stanton regularly on the record, for or against the President's policy.

THE TERRITORIAL BILLS.

Stevens's and Ashley's territorial bills will be pressed to a speedy vote. It is probable that the essential features of both measures will be embodied in a single act.

IMPEACHMENT—ASHLEY'S RESOLUTION.

The financial excitement in New York, respecting the report of impeachment of the President, produced a marked sensation here. Mr. Ashley has modified his impeachment resolution so as to provide for a committee of investigation.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the public debt to January 1st shows the total debt to be twenty-six hundred and seventy-five millions and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars, less coin and currency in the Treasury, which amounts to a hundred and seventy-one million seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars, making the actual debt about twenty-five hundred and forty-three millions three hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. The debt bearing coin interest is fourteen hundred millions four hundred and ninety thousand dollars; debt bearing currency interest, eight hundred and thirty-two millions three hundred and seventy-nine thousand; debt bearing no interest, four hundred and twenty-five millions six hundred and seventy-three dollars.

CAUCUS.

Many Republican Congressmen have been discussing to-day the policy of impeaching the President, and express serious doubts as to its propriety. A caucus will be called to morrow evening, if a sufficient number of members are in the city, and it is understood that Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, with others, will take strong grounds against the movement.

CONSERVATIVES' BANQUET.

The President has signified his intention of being present at the banquet to be given by Conservatives on the 8th of January.

VETO MESSAGE.

The Cabinet held quite a protracted session to-day, having under consideration the veto message on the District Suffrage bill. It is understood that the veto message will be sent into Congress to-morrow.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEES.

The Louisiana memorial was sent to the Senate yesterday, asking the assistance of Congress to rebuild the levees. It shows that eighteen parishes, one fourth of all the State, and two-thirds of the assessable property, are subject to overflow. The Government loses eight millions annually in the internal revenue taxes by this condition of affairs. The State asks the Government guarantee of six millions of bonds to repair the levees.

ARKANSAS RECONSTRUCTED.

In an interview between the Arkansas delegation and the Cabinet to day, Mr. Stanbery told them he considered that Arkansas was already reconstructed.

REVENUE FROM DISTILLERIES.

Notwithstanding the enormous frauds on the revenue by distilleries which have come to light, it is stated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the receipts of duties from this source are three times as large as last year.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has been advised of the arrival at New York of a large invoice of valuable foreign seeds for distribution by his department. They will be ready for delivery in a few days. The Commissioner has ordered from Germany a lot of celebrated Alsike clover seed for distribution among the leading agriculturalists of the country.

MEXICO.

Liberals Advancing on the Capital.

Mejia Ill and Liberals Marching Upon Him.

NEW YORK, January 4.—New Orleans dispatches state that a gunboat sailed suddenly for Vera Cruz and Tampico, to watch events between these points.

Minister Campbell received no advices from the Government, and is still in New Orleans.

General Mejia is reported dangerously ill at San Luis Potosi, and two columns of Liberal troops marching on the place.

The Liberals advanced in a strong line to within eight miles of Mexico City.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—There is no later news from the interior of Mexico. The French have not evacuated Acapulco, and orders for supplies received here indicate that they will remain three months longer.

GALVESTON, January 4.—Brownsville papers of the 23d December make no mention of the death of Escobedo, and the report is evidently unfounded. Canales was going towards Tampico, proclaiming Ortega by the way.

THE AMENDMENT.

Ratified by the Ohio Legislature.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—The Ohio House of Representatives passed the Constitutional Amendment by 54 to 25.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, January 4.—The Executive Council has been sitting for the last three days, considering very important business.

The eleventh annual concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was given last night. D'Arcy McGee delivered one of the best addresses ever heard here. It was received with great enthusiasm.

Imports for last month were considerably less than for December, 1865.

It has transpired that by directions from England, the sentence of the condemned Fenians is commuted to twenty years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Those in Sweetsburg will be brought here to-morrow, *en route* for Kingston.

Fires.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—The dwelling house of Mr. Barnes, at Bedford, Indiana, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $7,000. No insurance.

The notion establishment of Norris & Co., Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000.

A fire near Williamsburg, Ohio, on Saturday, destroyed John Robinson's farm house. Loss, $4,000.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 3, 1867.

The annual report of Brigadier General A. L. Russell, Adjutant General and Paymaster General of the State, is now in the printer's hands and will be ready for distribution next week. In the House to day, 3,000 extra copies were ordered printed, and in debate on the motion, members declared that the annual reports of this office, are more frequently called for than any other. Nearly every family in the State is, through some relative that participated in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, concerned in the returns which it contains. The present report is to be in some respects a revision of several preceding ones. Many regiments and parts of regiments, especially of those that went into the three months service and were not mentioned in other reports, are remembered in the present volume. It is believed that the comparison and revision of rolls and records of the rosters in the forthcoming report will be found as complete as it is possible to make them, from any accessible data.

We can readily comprehend the vast amount of detail in classification involved in the muster out rolls of the 360,000 men, in 210 regimental organizations, with many unattached companies of infantry and cavalry, and independent batteries of artillery, which Pennsylvania contributed to the suppression of the rebellion.

Only six Pennsylvania regiments remained in the United States service at the date of the Adjutant General's Report for 1865, and these have been mustered out during the year. Thus has the great army furnished by our State been quietly dispersed to their homes, without any shock to society, or serious disturbance of its industrial relations. Alas! that this return cannot fill every vacancy. War, however, is but another name for death and destruction.

To day, the House ordered the printing of Prof. Bates's report to the Governor on the progress of the Military History of the State, which he has in course of preparation. It will be remembered that this military compilation was ordered by an act of Assembly last year. When it is completed, the great sacrifice made by Pennsylvania, in support of constitutional law, and the integrity of the Union, may be properly comprehended and appreciated. Meantime the Adjutant General's reports, during the past five years, afford the only partially satisfactory substitute.

The general militia law of 4th May, 1864, has been found wholly inefficient, and may be regarded as substantially a dead letter. Under its operation only a dozen or so of straggling companies have been organized throughout the State. By second section of the act commissioners in each city and county are required to ascertain from corrected military and assessment rolls, who are liable to military duty. But two counties of the State have made any report for 1866. General Todd, of Cumberland county, who was charged with the duty of enrolling and classifying the militia, declares the proposed work impracticable. He finds that the day for voluntary military service has gone by, and that it would require $100,000 to accomplish an organization of the State militia, under the act of 1864. A well organized, uniform militia can only be sustained by liberal appropriations. Our whole system of military laws should be revised, and consolidated by a competent military commission.

It seems that the mustering out of so many regiments has not materially diminished the labors of the Adjutant General's office. They have been largely increased during the past summer and fall, by the act of last year disfranchising deserters, and numerous duplicates or exemplified copies of descriptive lists of deserters have been called under that act. It is evident that the office is no sinecure, as 6,180 letters responding to inquiries, or furnishing official information, have been mailed, and 9,562 miscellaneous letters and documents received during the year.

Among the many tabular statements of the report, we find the exhibit of flags, standards and guidons purchased, issued, returned, stored, &c., not the least interesting. Purchased and issued since September, 1861: Flags, 227; standards, 35; guidons, 112; flags and standards returned, 217; lost or destroyed, 11; unaccounted for, 25 flags, 11 standards, 112 guidons.

Those who have read the Governor's Message have noticed that he recommends the continuance of the State's Military Agency at Washington, as it has been found of real service. Interesting details of the beneficent operations of this Agency are given in the report. Disbursements for the year ending November 30, 1866, as per vouchers, filed and settled in Auditor General's Office, were $38,257, of which $12,147 was on account of the State Arsenal; for salaries of Assistants in Adjutant's Office $8,931, and $13,906 on account of State Military Agents at Washington and in the Southwest.

I find the matter and arrangement of the report creditable to General Russell. It will be found a lucid and interesting exposition of the department over which the author has creditably presided during the past six years. At the close of the present session of the Legislature he will be succeeded by Col. D. B. McCreary, of Erie.

THE LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—A letter written from Youngstown, Ohio, says: "The Lawrence Railroad is not quite finished, although the first of January, when it was to have been in running order, has come and gone. Three weeks more, we are assured, will see the connection made. It can be done in that time if the work is diligently prosecuted, and as all concerned are anxious to have the road in operation as soon as possible, probably before the end of the present month there will be a continuous line of railroad from Cleveland via the Mahoning Valley to Pittsburgh."

BY THE CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

Our Relations with England.

Reorganization of Portuguese Army.

American Fenians Arrested.

England and America.

LONDON, January 4, Noon.—The *Times* says: The only questions in which England is now involved in with others, are with the United States, and promises prompt settlement of these on a satisfactory basis.

The Eastern Question.

The *Times* believes that if the Eastern question is now approached in a proper spirit, it can be speedily settled by the European powers.

Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, January 4.—The convocation of an extraordinary session of the Reichsrath has had a bad effect on Hungary.

Portugal.

LISBON, January 4, Noon.—The King opened the Cortes to-day, and urged the reorganization of the army.

Arrest of Fenians.

DUBLIN, January 3.—Six suspected Fenians were arrested here last night. They came from Liverpool, where they had just arrived from America. They are supposed to be Fenian emissaries.

Autograph Letter.

PARIS, January 4.—As an evidence of the high appreciation in which he was held, the Emperor Napoleon, in an autograph letter to Mr. Bigelow, the retiring United States Minister, presented him with a copy of his works. The letter was couched in very flattering terms.

The German Parliament.

BERLIN, January 4.—Several of the North German governments have formally agreed that parliament shall meet on the 15th of February next. The Prussian government is taking active steps to hasten the election of delegates to parliament prior to the 1st prox.

Another Failure.

BRUSSELS, January 4.—The *Etoile Belge* says that the efforts of the French government to form a quadruple alliance with England, Prussia and Austria has entirely failed. It understands that England favors an alliance with Prussia, provided the latter will guarantee the independence of Belgium.

Furloughs Extended.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 4.—The Czar has issued an ukase, extending the furloughs of officers of the army.

The Kreuse Question.

BERLIN, January 4.—The Kreuse question in the East is assuming threatening proportions, and its final settlement is looked upon as involving serious complications. Some solicitude is apparent in regard to it by high officials.

A Significant Article.

MOSCOW, RUSSIA, January 4.—The *Gazette*, in its issue to-day, has an important article upon the political situation of Russia, and argues that the onerous conditions imposed upon the government by the results of the Crimean war should be removed, and thus relieve Russia of certain burdens, the abrogation of which would materially enhance the progressive and civilizing power of the Empire. The above mentioned article excites considerable attention, not only in governmental circles, but has received the attentive perusal of the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, who had advised their respective governments relative to their terms.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 3.—The steamer Bavaria, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 4, Noon.—Consols, 90¾; Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central railroad, 82¾; Erie, 46¼.

LONDON, January 4, Evening.—The closing prices of Consols was 90¾ for money. The closing price for 5-20s was 73¾; Erie, 46; Illinois Central Railroad, 82.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, January 4, Noon.—Rentes 68f. 85 centimes.

PARIS, January 4, Evening.—The Bourse closes steady. Rentes closed at 68 fr. 82c.

American Securities at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, January 4, Noon.—5-20s, 77¾.

FRANKFORT, January 4, Evening.—The closing quotations of 5-20s were 77¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 4, Noon.—Cotton sales for the week, six thousand bales, middling and upland at 15¼d. Market steady.

LIVERPOOL, January 4, Evening.—The cotton market continues steady. Sales of 10,000 bales middling uplands at 15¼d.

LIVERPOOL, January 4, Evening.—The breadstuffs market is firm. Corn firm with an upward tendency, and has advanced to 41s 6d per quarter of 480 lbs for American mixed Western. Wheat is firm and upward, and has advanced 4d per cental. Flour is firm.

LIVERPOOL, January 4, Evening.—Provision market steady and firm. Lard is firmer and tends upwards. Cheese is firm, with a slightly upward tendency in price.

Honors to Our Yachtsmen.

COWES, January 4.—The yachts were visited by Prince Christian yesterday, who expressed himself much pleased with these specimens of American pleasure craft.

LONDON, January 4.—The visiting American yachtsmen are receiving great attention from the yacht clubs. By invitation of the Queen the yachtsmen visited Windsor Castle to-day. The Thames Yacht Club gives the Americans a banquet to-morrow. The American residents of Paris have invited the officers of the Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vesta to visit that city. In case this invitation is accepted, they will give a grand banquet in honor of their guests. An invitation to visit Russian waters has been received by the American yachtsmen from the Russian Imperial Yacht Club.

Italy and the Pope.

ROME, January 4.—Signor Farrelli has arrived at a definite conclusion with the Pontifical government on several of the disputed points between Italy and Rome.

The Pope Despondent.

The Diplomatic Corps paid the annual visit to the Pope on New Year's day. His Holiness, in response to their complimentary salutations, referred in rather severe terms to the want of adherence to the Papacy on the part of those he deemed his former friends.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Owing to the Indian troubles the Thirteenth Infantry are ordered to Omaha, and two regiments from the Department of the Potomac, one probably the Twenty-fifth Infantry, will be ordered to the frontier.

The Senate Committee on Territories will probably provide for the immediate admission of Nebraska on condition that there shall be no distinction in the enjoyment of political rights on account of race or color. The same is applicable to Colorado.

The Secretary of War, it is understood, assumes the responsibility of the transfer of prisoners from Tortugas to Fort Delaware.

The Committee on Revenue Frauds have concluded that the tax on whisky must be reduced to fifty cents, or the manner in which the tax is now collected must be radically changed.

Senator Sherman expresses the belief that Congress will not interfere with the currency law.

A Washington special says: The Reconstruction Committee will soon report a resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that no Southern State should be admitted to representation that is not remodelling under the bills now pending, providing territorial Governments for those States.

The Cleveland Board of Trade has adopted the cental system, to take effect March 1st. The Board have likewise indorsed General Crane's plan of a canal across St. Clair flats, and ask an appropriation from Congress for its construction.

The report of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau concludes by a statement that the machinery of the Civil Rights bill is not in full operation. In some portions of the South the Commissioners favor the contract system, as the freedmen in most cases faithfully perform their obligations. Employers have thus far acceded to the terms of the contracts. The attention of Congress is called to the vagrant laws of Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, which the Commissioners think may work practical slavery.

The French In and Out of Mexico.

A Paris letter by the last steamer says: Since I last wrote to you, the *Moniteur* has announced officially, for the first time, that "the necessary orders had been given at the naval ports for bringing home the whole of the forces engaged on the American continent." We have not as yet, however, been informed by the same authority what are the conditions and arrangements, if any, with the American government under which the evacuation is to take place, nor the precise period of its execution. As to the latter point there can scarcely, I venture to think, be room any longer for serious discussion or disagreements between the two governments. The preparations here for bringing back the troops are known to be all complete, the transports ready, the material, provisions, crews and officers on board, and the vessels leaving, or on the point of leaving, Toulon. There is no reason to suppose or suspect that any unnecessary delay will be incurred, for now that the utter failure of the policy and objects of the expedition, and their abandonment, has been once fairly avowed, there is no longer any sufficient motive for prolonging the danger and uncertainty of the situation. What remains to be done is a mere matter of calculation. The fleet of transports will probably reach Vera Cruz, touching at Martinique, by the end of January or beginning of February. The earliest period at which the French troops could be got away would be about the middle of the latter month. Mr. Bigelow is telegraphed from the United States as having informed the authorities in Washington that the 'French will leave in March.' Now will any man in his senses believe that serious difficulties will be raised between the two governments about a fortnight, sooner or later, or even a month, should such delay be found necessary, or be rendered imperative by winds or waves, or the many chances incident to such an operation?

PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY.

Reception of Horace Greeley at the Board of Trade—Interesting Address on Protection.

An informal meeting of citizens, including prominent merchants and manufacturers, was held at the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of meeting Horace Greeley, Esq., and testifying to him their appreciation of him as a steadfast friend of protection to American industry. The meeting was called for two o'clock, at which hour the rooms were thronged.

Isaiah Dickey, Esq., stated the object of the meeting, and on his motion, Hon. Thomas M. Howe was called to the chair. W. W. Ward, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Gen. Howe said he came there, as all of them had come, to pay his respects to the distinguished New Yorker, Horace Greeley. He had no formal speech to make, but could say it gives us pleasure to take by the hand a gentleman so closely identified with the great industrial interests of the country. This was par excellence, the great workshop of the country. We were all workmen, and we feel that Mr. Greeley has always been true to the great interests we have at heart. The audience knew Mr. Greeley's history. He came here to lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association on the subject of "Self-Made Men." He was a fit type of that class—a living embodiment of a self-made man. We might all be called self-made men, but none of us could claim to have earned that distinction so well as our guest.

At the conclusion of General Howe's remarks, Mr. Greeley ascended the platform, and was received with applause. He said that when it was intimated to him that a number of his personal friends desired to see him, he concluded to stop over a day and counsel with them on public matters of the greatest consequence. He referred to the tariff contests of twenty-five years ago, when Pittsburgh was a leading exponent of protection to home industry, and spoke of Tod, Forward and Baldwin who represented our fathers in Congress. He was an eager disciple of their school, although surrounded by masters of another school, for the Boston papers were all then advocates of the free trade theory. He had learned from those representatives and their friends those principles of public policy, which his experience and observation had strengthened, and which had grown to be a part of himself. In referring to the present expectations and prospects of our industrial interests, he was not sanguine as to immediate help from Congress. In considering these prospects, it should be remembered that our present Congress was elected on issues in which home industry had very little part. We cannot have a Congress which will give us the protection desired, until we have educated the people on the importance of the subject, and up to the importance of electing a Congress to protect our industry.

Referring to the composition of Congress, Mr. Greeley said that three-fourths of the members were lawyers—young lawyers, who had no knowledge of the importance of our industry. He did not know where so much ignorance with reference to our industry existed as in Congress. Taking the average talent of the mechanics of this city, more intelligence on the subject of protection of home industry could be found than among Congressmen. He then cited an instance of the intelligence of Congressmen, where a talented member of Congress laid down as an axiom that the amount of exports exhibited the wealth of the nation. Such ignorance prevails in Congress to an alarming extent.

Mr Greeley next alluded to the opposition of the Western States to protection, where certain leading partizans, and papers boasting of the largest circulation in their spheres, were vehement, vindictive opponents of protection. We had scarcely half a dozen votes west of Ohio, in the last Congress, in favor of protection. He said we must go before the people of those States with journals and speeches. The people were sound and right on this question. He dared to go to Illinois to-day, and with his arguments beat the free trade papers and men who advocate that destructive policy. We must have new men in Congress. He did not believe we would get anything from Congress this winter that would amount to much. But, on the whole, until the question is made the paramount one in the country, we cannot have that improvement which the public interests demand.

He had high hopes of the ultimate solution of the question. He longed for the day when everything connected with slavery and rebellion would be finally and satisfactorily settled, and the Tariff question opened up, and the people, particularly agriculturists, educated therein. He expects to find the Southern States substantially on our side. They now feel the importance of manufactures to the reconstruction of their industry. They have people who could be made useful in the development of their ramified industry. He knew that the leading Southerners felt that the expenditure of their capital on one or two great staples was a mistake, and that their beds of iron ore and minerals should be developed.

He believed that we are to have an immense development of manufactures in the South, such as we have never felt, and that Pittsburgh, Lowell, and other manufacturing cities would be found in accord with the regenerated South as they had never been before. A common interest will knit them together for a common good. He also believed there were some who would have the South independent of the North for its manufactures, but there was no danger of that. They will still demand our machinery to place their industry at work, and continue a reciprocity of interests.

Within ten years, he could say, the South would be a strong pillar in favor of protection for American industry. So soon as we could bury out of sight, in a grave dug by justice, the sore created by slavery and rebellion, a strength and support we have never had before will rise up in the South, and in the great West we will be enabled to show the mass of producers that their interests are bound up in the prosperous and thrifty growth of manufactures.

He said we should be patient, resolute and hopeful—not instantly hopeful. We had never succeeded in getting a tariff without great agitation of the subject. We must work for it, convince the people of its great importance; enlighten and warm them, so that they will come from California, from Illinois, and, perhaps, from South Carolina, all demanding protection for our industry—not of a class nor of a party, but of the productions of the American people of the entire land. He concluded his remarks, by saying that when we carry our arguments in behalf of protection to every school district and every hamlet, we will carry enlightenment and conviction to all, and the day was not remote when American labor would be sufficiently rewarded and protected.

At the conclusion of Mr. Greeley's remarks, which were warmly applauded, Col. J. M. Cooper moved a vote of thanks to Mr. G., for his able and satisfactory address, which was unanimously adopted.

After a brief time spent in introducing Mr. Greeley to a large number of citizens, he was escorted to Hubley's, Fourth street, where he was entertained at a collation. He left the city on the 4:50 eastward bound train, direct for New York, where he will immediately resume his editorial labors.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1867.

Among the interesting "annuals" so plentiful at this season, that of Surveyor General Campbell, will be found worthy of examination, if not for its illustrations, for its many valuable statistics, connected with the management of the public domain. We can best indicate the character and amount of the work done in the Land department by consolidating returns in several of its routine departments. For the year ending December 30, 1866, there were issued 325 tickets for patenting, 344 patents written and indorsed, 344 recorded and indexed, 816 warrants written, registered and forwarded, 2500 Treasurer's certificates of indebtedness issued, collected, receipted and delivered, 640 vouchers written, indorsed and journalized, 225 accounts closed, 65 surveys examined and revised, 220 new surveys received, fees to the amount of $5,623 collected on a variety of work, enumerated in report. Amount of business is further indicated by the receipt of $13,407 purchase money received for lands sold, $4,060 for patent and warrant fees, copy of fees $1,519, &c. Total, $19,030. The office is now performing the laborious task of making out a list of all lands held by locations, or any other office right, issued from the Land Department of the Commonwealth, of every description, upon which no patents have been issued, designating the county in which such lands are situated, with the amount due the Commonwealth in each case. Lists, when made, to be transmitted to the Prothonotary of county in which such lands are situated, there to be entered in a lien document. The intervening formation of new counties and towns since the granting of many of the warrants and return of the surveys make this a difficult work. The amount now due on unpatented lands is estimated at $2,000,000. At present the law of 1864 requires the amount due on unpatented lands only, to be made up, but Surveyor Campbell recommends that its provisions should be extended to patented lands upon which the State holds liens, and that the rate of interest be made uniform. Many persons have squatted on State lands, and there is no record of such unlawful entries. It is proposed to catalogue them, and add them to the list of liens when the parties are unable to pay the full amount of the State claim, or to pass them to such as may apply and pay for them. No length of unauthorized possession secures title against the State, and if such parties are generally assured that they will be compelled to pay for the lands, they will come forward and settle, but not otherwise. It is also proposed to make it a penal offense for any party to enter upon and cut timber from State lands until a proper survey has been made and accepted by the State. Agricultural College land scrip to the amount of 780,000 acres U. S. lands has been granted the State, by the General Government, of which 260,000 acres have been sold at an average of about 58 cents an acre. Receipts from this source, about $151,136. As this office contains the records of all the land titles in the State, its destruction by fire would be an incalculable loss, an irreparable evil. The Legislature is urged to make it, what it is not now, but certainly should be, thoroughly fire proof.

Several tables of curious statistics, showing the present price of lands as compared with the prices under the proprietary and Commonwealth, and a brief history of the time and manner of forming the several counties of the State, complete this interesting report.

The Banks of England and France.

The Bank of England returns for the week ended 19th ult., are favorable, which is due to payments made into the public treasury and the return of more coin from the country. The bullion has further increased by £264,243, and the reserve of notes has increased by £195,155. The public deposits show an increase of £681,894, and the private deposits a decrease of £241,455. The other securities have increased by £188,461.

The Bank of France returns show an undiminished influx of bullion to its coffers, the increase now reported being no less than £707,000. There is an increase in the bills discounted of £316,000, an increase in the government deposits of £867,600, an increase in the private deposits of £428,000, an increase in advances of £20,000 and a decrease in the note circulation of £200,000.

HEAD CENTER STEPHENS.—A New York letter says: The statement in the *Tribune* that Head Center Stephens was hiding away in this city, and had not gone to Ireland nor to Paris at all, created an intense feeling among the Irish last evening and this morning. The house where the Head Center was said to be "boarding" at was thronged with anxious inquirers. Your correspondent went in among them with a view to ascertain the real facts, and the facts seem to be that the *Tribune* is mistaken, and that the person supposed to have been Stephens is Captain O'Shea, who bears a striking resemblance to the missing Head Center.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial of the National Academy of Design, asking a specific duty of one hundred dollars on imported paintings.

Mr. HOWARD'S resolution was laid over, inquiring into the action of the executive branch of the Government in reference to the intervention of France in Mexican affairs.

The petition of army officers for increase of pay was referred to the Military Committee.

The following petitions were presented and referred: For increase of tariff on imported wool; for increase of duty on railroad iron.

Bills were introduced to donate a portion of the Fort Leavenworth reservation for a public road; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth; one granting pre emption rights to settlers in Cherokee lands in Kansas.

The Bill regulating tenure of office was taken up, the question being on Mr. SAULSBURY'S amendment to repeal the entire Confiscation bill, instead of the thirteenth section.

Mr. JOHNSON said in the convention which framed the Constitution, after great differences of opinions, it was finally concluded to vest the pardoning power in the President alone. Of course such a power could not be given to more than one department of the Government. It was granted to the President in the most comprehensive terms, and without limitation. The President had a right to issue an amnesty proclamation, and he combatted the right of Congress to do so, and quoted from Justice Storey and others in opposition to it. The power to do a thing, he said implied the possession of the means to do it, which did not rest in the hands of Congress. Its power was solely legislative, while those of the President were executive.

After some further remarks, Mr. JOHNSON went on to say: A party must be indicted and tried before he could be adjudged guilty of treason. It wounded his sensibilities as an American citizen to see a man incarcerated for two years on a charge of treason—a man of delicate frame, who invoked and plead for trial. It violated all ideas of American justice.

Mr. HOWARD asked what power the courts had to bring such a prisoner to justice without an order from the President of the United States by whose order he was incarcerated?

Mr. JOHNSON said: If he was a prisoner of war he could not be tried for treason at all. As to whose fault it was he said the President had directed him to be surrendered to the civil authorities.

Mr. HOWARD asked whose business it was to issue the warrant.

Mr. JOHNSON—The court before whom it was directed to be tried was bound to issue the warrant.

Mr. HOWARD said that was undoubtedly so, but on the request of the President his law officers had given an opinion which prevented the trial from taking place.

Mr. JOHNSON believed it had been said that the Chief Justice could not preside because Congress had changed their circuits, but who ever the fault lay with, he thought it a reproach to American justice that he was kept where he was. If he [Johnson] had been President, he would have pardoned Jefferson Davis. In his opinion such punishment to men already subjugated would be called by the world inhuman. He deprecated harsh measures towards those in rebellion, believing a conciliatory policy would strengthen the Government, while severity would be disastrous in its results. Such a course would set America above the world, and we would again be as brothers having one flag and one country.

Mr. HOWE protested against the charge of inhumanity against the Government. He said no government had been so sinned against and yet was so forgiving. The guilt of the war rested on the rebels who commenced it, and though they had forfeited their lives, they had not been taken. The Senator had said if he were President he would pardon Jefferson Davis. If he [Howe] had been President, he would have died near there long ago, and no feeling of guilt would trouble him.

After further discussion between Messrs. Howard, Hendricks, Saulsbury, Trumbull and Chandler, as to the pardoning power of the President and his use thereof, the amendment of Mr. Saulsbury was lost. The bill was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS.

Cattell	Henderson,	Ross,
Chandler,	Howard,	Sherman,
Conness,	Howe,	Stewart,
Cragin,	Kirkwood,	Sumner,
Cresswell,	Lane,	Trumbull,
Edmunds,	Morgan,	Wade,
Fessenden,	Morrill,	Wiley,
Foster,	Poland,	Williams,
Fowler,	Ramsey,	Wilson.

NAYS.

Dixon,	Johnson,	Patterson,
Doolittle,	Norton,	Saulsbury.
Hendricks,		

Mr. WADE gave notice that at the earliest possible moment he would call up the bill fixing the time for meetings of Congress.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, all other orders were postponed to allow the consideration of the bill to regulate the tenure of office, whereupon the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriation Bill. It reports $20,650,000 for the next fiscal year, of which eight million six hundred thousand is for inland transportation.

Mr. STEVENS reported the fortification appropriation bill. It appropriates fifty thousand dollars for Fort Wayne, Michigan. One hundred thousand for Fort Alcatrass, California; one hundred and fifty thousand for the survey of the north and north-western States.

A resolution that the people ought not to be taxed further at present for the reduction of the public debt, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to give the amount of internal revenue collected in the first Illinois district during each month of the past year; the amount of penalties, and amount remitted by the Department, and the reason for such remission.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of discriminating in the tariff in favor of free brown sugar, molasses, coffee, &c., against slave grown.

The bill punishing by fine and imprisonment, persons guilty of bribery to secure election as Congressmen, disqualifying such persons from holding office, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction in Ohio and Indiana, so as to cover losses during Morgan's raid, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Postoffice Committee was instructed to inquire why the mail route from Springfield, Missouri, to San Francisco is not put into operation.

The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish information in relation to cotton claims.

The bill to restore the late rebel States to their political rights was taken up.

Mr. BINGHAM made a few remarks declining to make his argument to-day. The subject went over.

After a slight debate, it was agreed that the House meet to morrow only for debate.

On motion, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

Mr. LAWRENCE objected, and addressed the committee on his bill to repeal the statute of limitations in cases of treason. The act of 1790, he said, limits the time within which the prosecutions for treason can be instituted to three years from the commission of the offense, and therefore, the early treason of Jeff. Davis and others cannot now be published. The late treason of Davis however, would be enough to sustain a prosecution, but for one fact. An act was passed July 17th, 1862, for the punishment of those engaged in rebellion, and in the Chapman treason trial in San Francisco, in October, 1863, Justice Field decided that since that statute of July, 1862, acts of treason could only be punished by fine and imprisonment. All prosecutions for treason committed prior to that time are already barred by the three years limitation in the act of 1790, and now, therefore, if the decision of Judge Field is to be followed and sustained, treason can be punished only by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. LAWRENCE denied the correctness of Judge Field's decision, and cited authorities to prove it wrong. Congress, he said, might as well prepare for whatever the Courts might decide. The Judiciary Committed had reported a bill to repeal the three year limitation in the statute of 1790, and to restore the right of prosecution. This was both expedient and Constitutional. It was expedient, because during the rebellion it had been and it still was impossible to prosecute for treason; therefore, without some such action on the part of Congress, rebels would escape punishment by reason of their continued rebellion. There was no doubt, he thought, of the Constitutional power of Congress to restore the right of prosecution after it had been barred by the three years limitation. Congress could control this remedy, and the limitation could not destroy the crime. He quoted legal decisions in support of his position.

After some remarks from Mr. NEWELL, of New Jersey, on the question of reconstruction,

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, referred to a resolution he offered yesterday to prevent, if possible the assassins and conspirators on the Dry Tortugas escaping their just punishment. He spoke particularly of the case of Colonel St. Leger Grenfell, one of the Chicago conspirators, and said efforts were being made to release him. To show what sort of a man Grenfell was, he would have the clerk read a letter from Colonel Moore, late of the 104th Illinois Infantry. This letter denounced Grenfell as a robber and murderer, and concluded by saying he ought to have been hung, and the writer hoped Mr. Wentworth would prevent his release and have him held until he rotted on the Tortugas.

Bad as this man was, Mr. WENTWORTH said, worse ones had been pardoned. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, based on the law of 1863, these men could be released by writ of *habeas corpus*. He had read the decision and felt bound to declare the Judges could not have otherwise decided under the law. This was why he had endeavored to introduce his resolution. He then recited the facts of the Chicago conspiracy, for which Grenfell was sentenced, but as many of these conspirators were citizens of loyal States, they were subject only to be tried by civil tribunals. He intended, therefore, to introduce a bill to have the act of 1863 repealed. He hoped the Judiciary Committee would report a bill back which would keep these assassins and conspirators where they belong.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, followed in an argument for an extreme radical policy towards the South.

The House then adjourned.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says: Notwithstanding the protest of citizens, powder and shot were given to the Indians at the recent distribution of annuities at Fort Benton, Montana, and that traders were permitted to sell these articles to them. Mining news is favorable.

The *Democrat* to-day advocates the re-election of Mr. Pomeroy as United States Senator from Kansas, also Major Ross for the short term.

It is snowing hard in different portions of Kansas to-night.

The *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says seventy-four radical members of the Legislature declare emphatically for Charles D. Drake for United States Senator. This will insure his nomination in caucus, and subsequent election.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—Minister Campbell is in the city, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Major General J. J. Reynolds, the newly appointed Commander of the district of the Rio Grande, leaves for Brownsville to-morrow. The Hundred and Sixteenth Colored troops are ordered to be mustered out of service at once.

It is reported that General Sheridan is about to lead to the altar a fair daughter of Louisiana.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 4.—The value of the foreign exports for the last three months is $2,834,513, and of the coastwise trade $5,598,242.

KENTUCKY.

Message of Gov. Bramlette.

The Amendment Opposed.

FRANKFORT, January 4.—Governor Bramlette's message was delivered this morning. The following is a brief synopsis: He says our people as a body have, since the arbitrament of war, decided to uphold and maintain the right. As determined by the *ultima ratio populi*, the increase of crime, is far below the measure of the most reasonable expectation. He is gratified to know his policy at the close of the war of granting pardons to enlisted soldiers of either army, has been rewarded with the happiest results. At the close of a civil war, peace and amnesty are co-relative and dependent. Without amnesty there can be no real peace; unless forgiveness covers acts of war and relieves those engaged therein, there is no real peace. The war is but transferred from the field to the forum, where timid and corrupt men may swear away that for which brave men and true struck the manly blow. To assume that this or that class has sinned too greatly to be forgiven, is but to declare a partial, not an entire peace. The breach made by exceptions may widen, until the flames of strife, rekindled from the dying embers of war, may again lick the life-blood of our people. Amnesty only can extinguish the embers and cool the heated ashes. These principles have guided me, and are deemed applicable alike to State and nation.

The Governor asks the amendment of the Criminal Code of Kentucky, so as to make a proper graduation of punishments. He advocates the establishment of a house of correction or reform, and of houses of refuge for youthful offenders. He advocates provision for the care of colored lunatics, and the careful revision of all laws relating to the colored population, to secure them in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and regrets that bill No. 94, reported by the Committee on Judiciary during the first session, did not become a law, as it would have avoided some unpleasant conflicts of jurisdiction between the State and Federal authorities. I trust your wise and prudent legislation may be such as to remove the flimsy pretenses of an unreasoning fanaticism for any further disregard of the Constitution of our fathers through freedmen's bureaus and civil rights bills.

He asks the adoption of such laws as will invite a superior class of laboring population to the State, remarking that freedom bestowed upon an inferior race withdraws from him the protecting care of the superior race in the struggle for life, and must, by the universal law of nature, rapidly destroy from among us the inferior race. The Indian, though superior to the negro, vanishes before the progress of our race, and testifies by his decay the resistless course of natural law. True statesmanship admonishes us to make timely provision for the supply of a laboring population. Until the leopard can change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin, will all the efforts of fanaticism to repeal or nullify God's laws be unavailing.

The Governor recommends provision by law for an annual collection of statistics of population and productions, agricultural, mechanical and mineral. He hopes the act incorporating the Kentucky River Navigation Company, approved March 1, 1865, will be carried into successful operation, the completion whereof will secure an income to the State and regulation to commerce. He advocates a similar disposition of improvements on Green and Barren rivers.

The finances of the State are in a very satisfactory condition. The present indebtedness is $5,438,347. Resources—sinking fund, estimated at $8,127,681. The treasury, December 31, had $1,864,444. Our claim on the Federal Government yet shows a balance in our favor of $2,438,347. This claim has been actively and persistently pressed for settlement, and I have insisted on the payment of at least half a million of the debt, so as to enable us to discharge our outstanding war debt, but the hopes have not been met by a speedy payment; that much as yet, it has been withheld; for this delay in adjustment of claims in Kentucky, no good reason can be assigned. The Governor recommends the Commissioner of Sinking Fund to apply from time to time any surplus over estimated expenses to extinguishment of outstanding bonds of the State.

Upon national subjects the Governor says: The restoration of the government of the United States upon the basis fixed by the Constitution and laws pursuant thereto, which was the legitimate result of the victory of the Union armies, and of the entire surrender of rebeldom, followed by peace, is yet denied to us. The organized rebellion against the Government, which was overcome by arms, was not more hostile or less dangerous to our free form of government than the spirit and temper of the dominant sectional majority that now denies the constitutional restoration. The armies raised by our Government were for the avowed purpose of preserving the Union as formed by the Constitution. The soldiers fought to attain this object. Now that victory is ours and armed rebellion has ceased to exist, we have the strange spectacle of a dominant sectional majority in Congress denying to those who rebelled the privilege of submission to the Government as it exists, and to those who fought to maintain it the fruits of victories and the security of the Government which they fought to maintain. A new and different Government is sought to be forced upon the nation as a condition precedent to the recognition of the existing Constitution. The frenzy for destruction which seized upon the people of the Southern States, now that they have returned to reason, has been transferred to the Northern and some of the Western States and the fires of fanaticism stir the blood of the soldier North with the intense glow and heat of sectional hate of the South, and urges forward its votaries with the fatal blindness of their passion to the destruction of that Government which has just been so successfully and triumphantly sustained and vindicated by the valor and endurance of the soldiers. This denial is made under the pretense of love for the Union, when it is patent that nothing but a desire to perpetuate power in the hands of a sectional party prompts their action. The just balance of power between the State and National Governments is sought to be destroyed, and centralization of power to be established in the Federal Government, through amendments to the Constitution, which, if successful, will destroy those rights reserved to the States and people, and which are essential to the preservation of free government.

After discussing the mode of procedure in Congress relative to the amendment to the Constitution proposed by joint resolution, the Governor concludes: It only requires two-thirds of a quorum, or of those present constituting a quorum, to impeach; but to propose an amendment, two-thirds of both houses of the Congress must concur; not two thirds of a quorum or of those present, but two-thirds of both Houses. The resolution submitting the proposed amendments does not come to us with the sanction of two thirds of the members chosen by the several States to the House of Representatives; twenty-two Senators chosen by eleven States and fifty five members of the House of Representatives chosen by the people of eleven States not being admitted to seats, nor counted in the pretended passage of the resolution, and it is not, therefore, constitutionally submitted. If it be objected that by this construction, contumacy or negligence upon the part of States and people in refusing to elect members would defeat the powers of Congress, the objection is met by the language of the Constitution, which constitutes the members chosen the Congress; none are members, and to be counted as composing the Congress until they are chosen by the people of the several States to the House of Representatives and to the Senate by the respective Legislatures thereof. The objection that the withdrawal of members and refusal to attend would defeat the powers of Congress, is equally untenable, because by the provision before stated less even than a majority is vested with power to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

It is idle to propose amendments to a Constitution, the existing provisions of which are held at nought by those proposing the amendments. Let them first learn to obey that which already exists before proposing amendments thereto.

In the language of my inaugural address, a departure from Constitutional faith is the foundation of all the evils now upon us. A return is the only permanent remedy. Kentucky has ever kept this faith. She has given her blood to maintain and enforce the obligations of the Constitution upon her own people of the Southern States, and will not now falter in demanding and exacting alike obedience from others by all the appropriate means at her command. We cannot consent to the overthrow and destruction of our government in the hour of its triumph. The constitutional confederation of the States and the rightful obligations it imposes have been successfully asserted, and vindicated by the valor and blood of our sons, and we will not now consent to the destruction of States whose stars gem our national flag, and whose people are our people, whatever may have been their past errors.

True allegiance now is the only proper test of loyalty to the existing government. Let this test be applied, admit or exclude whom it may. To make the support of a proposed change in the forms of government the test of loyalty to the existing constitutional government is far more iniquitous and unjust than to make the past disloyalty a perpetual test. The former abuses and destroys manhood, the latter denies repentance and reform. Pledges to support and maintain a government may be written on paper, but they can only be given in the hearts. The voluntary consent to support and maintain a Government, is the only true pledge. This cannot be obtained by a policy in conflict with Constitutional right, and which oppresses and abuses those from whom the pledge is exacted. A true statesmanship never yields principle to the fears of the timid, the hate of the sectional, the exactions of the covetous, nor the desires of the partisan. If these be discarded from our National councils, the wisdom of the Constitution will prevail, the hopes of the patriot revive, our discords be ended, and our security established.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, January 4.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The rubber goods establishment of Henry G. Morton & Co., No. 349 Broadway, was badly damaged by fire this morning. Loss $35,000. Peck, Randolph & Smith, clothiers, lost by water $15,000. Building owned by Morton Dalager, and valued at $70,000; fully insured.

THE GARDINER WILL CASE.

The Gardiner Will case, in which a large amount of property is involved, has been decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of David Gardiner, brother of Mrs. Ex-President Taylor, against her.

THE AUSTRIAN ADMIRAL.

The Austrian Admiral Tegethoff visited the Mayor to-day.

QUICK TELEGRAPHING.

London dispatches of to day's date were received in this city at 8:20 A. M.

AID FOR THE CANDIANS.

The Greek Committee of this city have appealed to the citizens for aid to the Candians.

FROM A YACHT TO A STEAMSHIP.

Captain Samuels, who commanded the Henrietta, has been appointed to one of the new China steamers of the Pacific Mail Company.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—A brute named McCormick beat his wife to death this morning. He was subsequently arrested in a doggery.

Mr. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, starts for Ohio to-morrow on a visit to his family. He will probably proceed to Washington and confer with the State Department in reference to his future course.

Governor Bullock's Message.

BOSTON, January 4.—Governor Bullock's message refers chiefly to State affairs. Massachusetts expended fifty millions in the war. He favors the Constitutional Amendment and negro suffrage as the irrevokable law of the land.

The projectors of the National Steamship line between this port and Liverpool met today. It is probable the line will be established.

MISSOURI.

Message of Gov. Fletcher.

Adoption of the Amendment Urged.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Governor Fletcher's message was read in the Legislature this afternoon. After strongly commending the federal constitution, he urges amendments to the State constitution, such as the abolition of the preachers' and teachers' oath, and says he hopes the modification will be made which will conform our policy as a State as nearly as practicable to the national view, which may be indicated by the legislation of Congress, but he adds, if Congress should allow generosity to be blind to justice and future safety, by giving amnesty to traitors without distinction as to their conduct, I hope Missouri will refuse to accede to general amnesty, but make forgiveness specially dependent on future good conduct of each individual.

On the subject of education he says the act for the organization, support and government of common schools, passed by the last Legislature, accords with the true spirit of progress, and is one of the beneficent results of the new era of freedom, on which Missouri has entered. He recommends normal professorships in the State university; also a department of agriculture and mechanical arts, including a school of engineering, mining, analytic chemistry, law department and military professorship.

On the subject of finances, the Governor is very explicit, and enters largely into the condition of the railroad indebtedness of the State, recommending the funding of back interest on the six per cent. bonds, by the issue of new six per cent. twenty year bonds, and the immediate resumption of payment of interest for the future. He thinks three millions and a half of the six million two hundred thousand to be reimbursed to the State by Congress can be applied to the payment of our over due interests, and thinks the total railroad debt of the State can be reduced to twenty five millions with one year's interest in the Treasury to begin with, and a reserve fund equal to another year's interest invested in Government bonds, to be held to meet deficiencies in the annual tax provided by the State Constitution. Our credit would be placed on a sure and firm basis, and could thus be permanently maintained, while we could appropriate the ten per cent, for the present and following year, and fifteen per cent. thereafter of the gross receipts of the Pacific and North Missouri railroad to the sinking fund.

He speaks at some length of the sale of the South Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad, and of the latter says it is a cause of congratulation that our metropolis will have without contingency connection with the Southern system of railroads.

In regard to the Lafayette county affairs, he says some of the civil officers and a number of gentlemen claiming to represent the wishes of the people of that county have assured me that citizens will aid the proper officers in arresting and holding for trial men against whom proper writs are issued. In order to give them full opportunity to do this, I have withdrawn all military with the exception of thirty men and one officer, who are ordered to remain in their quarters unless called on by the Sheriff to aid in the execution of process. In case of failure from any cause, on the part of the citizens of Lafayette county to arrest men for whom writs are issued, and those who are notoriously guilty of high crimes, I shall order back a sufficient force for the arrest of these parties, either with or without the assistance or concurrence of the citizens of the county.

This statement received loud applause from the members of the Legislature.

Resolutions looking to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment were introduced in both Houses.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 4.—General Kiddoo issues a circular as follows: The labor law passed at the last session of the Legislature, and approved November 1, 1864, will be disregarded by Sub-Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau. Any contracts made in accordance with its provisions will not be approved. General Kiddoo says the reasons for this are that the just provisions of the law are included in order No. 18, and that the objectionable features reduce the negro to a state of practical slavery.

The bark Fille DeLayre will have to be lightened, and a large portion of her cargo taken off.

Receipts last four days one hundred and twenty-eight bales cotton.

Arrived bark Lincoln, from Bath. Outside the schooner Donohue is lightening.

GALVESTON, January 3.—The freedmen of Texas celebrated the first of January with their usual enthusiasm. General Kiddoo addressed an assembly principally on education, their duties, rights, &c. The general system of free schools in Texas for freedmen went into effect on the first of January, and will be sustained by the Bureau.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 4.—The Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas Manor, Charles county, Maryland, built one hundred and fifty years ago, was destroyed by fire.

A bill has been reported in the Legislature, for the enfranchisement of citizens now debarred of the right by the present Constitution.

The Democrats are much gratified at Governor Swan's message, and his opposition to the Constitutional Amendment and other radical measures.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—The sailors tried for mutiny on board the ship Regguard have been discharged with one exception. The prosecution is understood to be abandoned.

Mining shares closed as follows: Savage, $2,160; Yellow Jacket, $1,325; Ophir, $148; Chollar, $211; Imperial, $124. Legal tenders are at 74. The highest quotation of wheat is $1 80 per 100 pounds.

Brig Lost.

NANTUCKET, MASS., January 4.—The brig A. Horton was lost in a storm on the 27th, off the coast. Seven of the crew reached the shore, but five froze to death.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—The Arkansas Republican delegation passed here to-day *en route* for Washington.

Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, KY., January 4.—Nothing important in the legislative proceedings.

Looking Out for Fenians.

Says a foreign letter: Every steamer that arrives directly from America, or indirectly, by way of Liverpool, London, Glasgow or France, is searched, and the passengers examined by the police. Of course, gentlemen from America with *broad-toed* boots, and peculiar form of beard are the special objects of scrutiny by the detectives here. Numerous arrests have been made of Irish-Americans in this way, but as they have been careful not to carry any written documents with them that would implicate them with Fenianism, they have been released. In connection with these, several who were suspected last year, but fled on the arrest of Stephens, and the suspension of the habeas corpus writ, have appeared again, evidently from America, with a large share of money. Many of these have been detained for further examination. To these may be added a numerous list of arrests, in almost every town, of men who have not left their native land, but who are suspected with being in connection with the system.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ICE at Central Park to-day.

Organization of the City Councils—The Former Officers Re-elected.

The members elect and those holding over from last year of the Select and Common Councils, met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, at their Chambers, in the City Building, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers to serve for the ensuing year.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The Select Council was called to order by E. S. Morrow, Esq., Clerk, who opened the returns of the late election and announced that the following gentlemen had been duly elected to serve for the ensuing two years: First ward—G. W. Coffin; Second ward—Wm. Phillips, Third ward—John C. McCarthy; Fourth ward—James McAuley; Fifth ward—Thomas C. Dickson; Sixth ward—James P. Tanner; Seventh ward—James M. McEwen; Eighth ward—Henry E. White; Ninth ward—David Crawford; Tenth ward—T. J. Gallaher, M. D.

On motion of Mr. McAuley the returns, as read, were approved.

The Clerk then announced that the election of President was next in order, when Mr James McAuley was nominated, and there being no opposition, he was elected by acclamation. The oath of office was administered to the President elect by Mr. Coffin.

Mr. McAuley, upon taking the chair, thanked the members for the renewed evidence of the confidence which they reposed in him, as manifested by their flattering vote. He had endeavored in the past to fulfil the duties of his office to the best of his ability, and would continue to do so in the future.

An election for Clerk was then entered into. E. S. Morrow, Esq., was nominated, and there being no opposition, he was elected unanimously. Captain Samuel B. Cooper was re-elected Messenger by acclamation.

The oath of office was then administered by President McAuley to the new elected members, all of whom were present, except Mr. McEwen, of the Seventh ward. The Clerk and Messenger were also qualified, after which, the organization being effected, the Clerk was directed to notify Common Council of the fact.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution authorizing the Controller to certify warrants on the Treasurer, for the amount of $21, in favor of the Election Boards of the several wards, to defray the expenses of the late election. Dr. Gallagher moved to amend by appropriating an additional amount of ten dollars for the Tenth Ward Board.

The resolution as amended was read three times and referred. Common Council concurred.

Council then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing city officers.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order by Mr. Hugh McMasters, the Clerk, who proceeded to open the returns, and announced that the following gentlemen, having received the highest number of votes for Common Council, were duly elected:

First Ward—A. B. McQuewan, William R. Biggs.

Second Ward—Thomas Steel, Daniel O'Neill, E. House.

Third Ward—John J. Torley, J. G. Weldon.

Fourth Ward—John H. Hare, Wm A. Tomlinson, James Verner.

Fifth Ward—R. J. McGowan, C. Beck, J. Hemphill, P. Siebert, Thomas S. Sloan.

Sixth Ward—Isaac N. Coursin, Jared M. Brush, Wm. Barnhill, John Rebman, Robert Robb.

Seventh Ward—James Patchell, Wm. D. Jones.

Eighth Ward—James Mawhinney, David Fawcett, R. W. Roberts.

Ninth Ward—Wm. R. Ford, Thomas W. Welsh, D. McClelland.

Tenth Ward—James R. Reed, F. Roenick.

After the returns had been approved, the clerk announced that the next business in order was the election of President.

Mr. Ford nominated Thomas Steel, Esq., who was elected by acclamation, and Mr. McGowan designated by the clerk to administer the obligation to the President elect.

On taking the chair, the President returned his thanks to the members, but declined making a speech.

An election was then entered into for Clerk, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Hugh McMaster. Captain S. B. Cooper was chosen Messenger by acclamation.

The oath of office was then administered to the members (all of whom were present) by the President, after which the Clerk and Messenger were severally qualified.

On motion of Mr. O'Neill, the rules of order governing the last Councils were re adopted.

Mr. O'Neill moved that when Council adjourns it adjourns to meet on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing city officers. Adopted.

The members then proceeded to select their seats by lot, after which an adjournment was ordered.

NEW ICE at Central Park to day.

Allegheny Soldiers' League.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Soldiers' League was held at their Hall, Water street, last evening, and was called to order by the President, Alex. P. Callow. After the reading of the minutes of the special and regular sessions, the introduction and initiation of candidates being in order, quite a number were presented and obligated. The committee appointed to act in conjunction with the James E. Murdoch Dramatic Association, in arranging the details of the complimentary benefit, tendered by that Association, reported flattering progress, and the prospects are bright for a successful exhibition. After the transaction of some routine business, the League adjourned to meet Tuesday evening, January 15th.

NEW ICE at Central Park to-day.

PUBLICATION OF THE LETTER LIST.—As will be seen by the card of John W. Pittock, Esq., Postmaster Hampton has awarded the publication of the list of unclaimed letters in the Pittsburgh Postoffice to the *Pittsburgh Leader*, that paper having exhibited a larger circulation within the limits of this Postoffice delivery than the daily that contended with it for the award.

NEW ICE at Central Park to-day.

WE speak not of the Indian Herb Doctor of 194 Liberty street, by hearsay, for we have had many opportunities of conversing with those patients of his, and from their own statements learned that his treatment was successful in subduing inveterate diseases that had long baffled the combined skill of regular practitioners. The best test of medical skill is the success which attends the treatment and cure of disease.

SCROFULA.—To the afflicted who are seeking relief from Scrofula, try the Indian Herb Doctor, at 194 Liberty street, who has cured me,

D. F. CAMPBELL,
Mate of the steamboat Roberts.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DISEASE OF THE BLOOD CURED.—I am now enjoying perfect health. After using the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine I gained eleven pounds in three weeks.

W. HAMES,
170 Center avenue.

The Doctor's office is 194 Liberty street, between Market and Sixth street.

MARRIED:

HALL—ALLEN—On the 27th ultimo, at the residence of Mrs. Beverly Allen, Bellefontaine Road St. Louis, Mo., by the Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls, GEORGE D. HALL and Miss LUDIE P. ALLEN, both of St. Louis.

We offer our especial congratulations to the parties in this auspicious union, numbering them among our most esteemed friends. G. H. H.

DIED:

THOMAS—On Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, ANN, wife of E. B. Thomas, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, on Second street, near Birmingham Bridge, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BENDELL—On Friday evening, January 4th, at 10½ o'clock, JOHN D. BENDELL, aged forty-two years, six months.

[Wheeling Intelligencer please copy.]

The body will be forwarded to Martinsville to-day for interment.

CHECKERED FRONT

Cheapest Flour House in Pittsburgh.

2,000 BBLS NOW IN STORE,

CHOICE AND RELIABLE BRANDS,

AT LOW RATES TO DEALERS.

TERMS CASH OR PROMPT REMITTANCES, which enables me to sell at a small margin.

Quality of Flour Guaranteed and Delivered Free of Charge.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

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☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

POSTOFFICE, Pittsburgh, January 4, 1867. }

MR. JOHN W. PITTOCK, PUBLISHER OF LEADER.

DEAR SIR: Under the construction of the Postal Laws for publishing the Letter List, in a paper having the Largest Circulation within the delivery of the Postoffice, from evidence furnished by contestants, I have awarded your paper the publication of the Letters to be advertised according to law.

Very respectfully,
WADE HAMPTON, P. M.

THE PITTSBURGH LEADER

TO-MORROW MORNING,

WILL CONTAIN THE

OFFICIAL LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice up to Saturday Evening. Also, an Engraving of the

OLD COURT HOUSE,

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OLD DIAMOND MARKET HOUSE,

Together with interesting Local, Historical Reminiscences. Also, continuation of

THE ORIGINAL $500 ROMANCE, ENTITLED

THE HEIRS;

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COLONEL'S WARD,

BY ESTHER SERLE KENNETH,

Author of "Gladys the Lost," "The Vane Murder," &c,

Will be found Only in this Paper.

Besides the above charming Novellette, the LEADER will contain

Choice Stories and Sketches,
Poetical Gems, Original and Selected;
Editorials upon all Topics of Interest;
A Full Resume of the Local News;
The Latest News by Telegraph;
General Exchange Gleanings;
Gossip for the Ladies;
Local Religious News;
Firemen's, Dramatic, Musical, Literary and Facetious Departments,
AND THE
Out-Door Sports of the Week.

PRICE - - - - FIVE CENTS.

GENT'S

GOLD WATCHES,

AUG. HALDIMANN, (Swiss,)

AND

APPLETON, TRACEY & CO.,

(American.)

A good assortment now in stock.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 FIFTH STREET.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1867.

THE *Post* wants us to say why the iron and other leading manufacturers have suspended or propose to suspend operations. We perceive no reason why we should undertake the task after our neighbor has performed it so well, in the following paragraph:

"We learn, however, that the glass makers recently made a demand for shorter time, which was acceded to—and that the puddlers demanded (within a month) one dollar a ton of increase, making their wages nine dollars a ton, which was accorded to them. On the other hand, it is current that the employers say *they* will not or cannot pay the high rates, and they will all close by the 15th inst. They argue that while the puddlers (for instance) in Eastern mills receive but $5 50 per ton, and other workmen in proportion, they cannot pay $9 a ton, and compete *successfully* with Eastern iron-masters. This, we believe, is the way the quarrel stands. We also learn that some of the iron-masters are willing to pay $7 a ton for puddling, ($1 50 per ton more than is paid in Philadelphia) but that the proffer is refused by certain of the workers."

There are doubtless other reasons—such as the competition of foreign products, the disordered state of trade incident to causes over which manufacturers have no control—but the above, it is probable, are among those which have compelled the stoppage.

REVISION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

The almost universal verdict against the proposition to pay off the National Debt in the shortest time, affords strong ground for expecting that Congress, in the pursuit of another policy, will, at an early day, proceed to revise our system of Internal Taxation. The popular judgment does not recognize the wisdom of the speedy payment proposition by the Secretary of the Treasury, but that a longer period would be more in accord with sound policy, with reference both to the present and the future. It is certain that the present rate of taxation is oppressive—unnecessarily burdensome to the industry and enterprise of the country, and calculated to defeat the very object proposed. To pay off the debt in ten or twenty years would doubtless be gratifying to our national pride; but the endeavor would be liable to over-task our energies, prostrate enterprise and ruin our present resources. There is such a thing as undertaking too much—and this would be such an attempt. A lengthened period for paying the debt, and a system of comparatively moderate taxation, is manifestly the only wise policy. And this, we believe is the view which Congress will take of the quastion. Consequently we look for a revision and equalization of the internal taxes. No clear headed statesman can fail to perceive that something should be done to stimulate enterprise and keep labor employed,—otherwise the Treasury will be troubled for the means wherewith to meet its obligations. No system for paying the debt can be successful that does not do this—for it is from the products of labor and the profitable employment of capital that the debt is to be paid, and the expenses of the Government met.

We look, therefore, to the early action of Congress on this basis, and we have faith that the practical wisdom of the representatives of the people will be equal to the task before them.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

There cannot be a reasonable doubt entertained in any observing mind, that the cases of crime have been more numerous within a year or two past, than at any previous period of our history. We have not statistics to prove this, with reference to our own Commonwealth. But we notice that in the State of New York, the number of convicts in the State's prison has been increased by the extraordinary addition of 915 in one year. This is certainly frightful. And when we consider the usual disproportion between crimes and convictions, how alarming must the increase of crime be when the number of convictions for penitentiary offenses is so great and so much above the average of former years.

Various ways of accounting for this great increase have been exhibited, the war getting, of course, its full share of the blame. No doubt, many men suddenly relieved from the discipline of the army, and most of them with considerable sums of money in their pockets, have fallen into dissolute and criminal courses. The extraordinary influx of immigration has brought its contributions to the penitentiaries. A great number, too, of vagrants from the Southern States have in the most destitute condition, found their way into Northern States, and no doubt into places of punishment. But apart from all these, there is a class growing up in the country under influences and ideas well calculated to endanger their integrity and lead them into crime.

The extravagance that prevails in the mode of living and dressing, exposes thousands to temptations which all have not the strength to resist. It is an old doctrine, that luxury enfeebles a people. It does the same to individuals. Gratification of appetites, tastes and fancies, when habitual and unrestrained, enfeebles the judgment and conscience, for resistance; while it makes the craving for indulgence more imperious. To secure the means of gratification, crime is often resorted to. The passion for dress has led many a maid to steal from her mistress, and many a clerk, from his employer. And even worse crimes, and habitual vices of both sexes leading to ignominy and punishment, have been committed to obtain the means of gratifying vanity, lust and appetite.

RESTORATION AND PROSPERITY.

The statement has been made scores and hundreds of times, that the immediate restoration of the Southern States was all that was necessary to ensure to them a speedy return of material prosperity; or, in other words, that trade would be revived, that capital would make its appearance, that immigration would set in, that great crops would be raised, as soon as political crookednesses were made straight and the sundered tie of Congressional representation spliced.

But we have not seen the proof of these being sure or even probable effects of a restoration, such as is sought for by the Southern politicians. We see enough of the disposition still indulged there, to convince us that any arrangement that may embrace *concessions* to the old slavery, or, we may say, the old Southern prejudices, will retard rather than promote the national prosperity of the Southern country, because it will encourage that tone of mind and that demeanor, which are incompatible with free business relations and intercourse. Capital, enterprise and labor are what they need, and what they cannot get from abroad, whether restored to political standing or not, as long as they hold to their present tempers and manners.

The New York *World* speaks of the revival of trade with the South and the relief of the glut in Northern manufactures, as a certain and speedy effect of immediate restoration, and of relief being impossible without this political restoration. So far from this being so, the sudden extension of trade into those States, that are destitute both of money and produce, has already been the occasion of our most considerable embarrassment. Had that trade been much greater, on the cessation of the war, it would have brought on a financial crisis, during the past season. Labor, for production, is the only thing that can restore national wealth to the Southern States. Capital may help it, but capital is shy of going where respect for law and order runs low in the popular mind. The prosperity of the Southern States, like that of the Northern ones, depends on the industry, the intelligence, the respect for right and law, the peace and order, that prevail among the people and are encouraged by the pulpit and the press. But restoration on terms dictated by them would not favor these means of prosperity. It must be on a basis that will *secure* equal rights and universal protection to person and property. On such conditions, restoration would be conducive to the material, social and political prosperity of the unfortunate States, and the responsibity of effecting it with such conditions rests on the Government.

IT appears that the fears of the Pope, expressed in his farewell to the French, are likely to be realized. In that sorrowful parting, he says, "there must be no illusion—the revolution will come here. It has been proclaimed, it has been said and it is repeated." And again, the Pope said, "I fear the revolution. What am I to do? What am I to say? I have no resources." The telegram dated at Rome, day before yesterday, at noon, says the Revolutionary Committee have called for the rising of the people against the Pope, and in favor of making Rome the capitol of VICTOR EMANUEL's kingdom. The people are but too ready for such a rising, which there is nothing now to oppose. The movement, which is evidently anticipated by all parties, will close the strange relationship that has so long existed—between secular or political and the spiritual power in the hands of a church Bishop, and leave him like any other ecclesiastic, with only his spiritual functions to perform.

WAR AS A DIVERSION.

War has often been resorted to as a diversion—scared up, as it were, for the express purpose. Let no benevolent soul raise his hands in astonishment at this awful statement, for we do not use the term diversion in the sense of recreation or pleasure. What we mean is, that statesmen have made use of wars as political expedients, to absorb the minds of the people, and to draw away, or *divert* their attention and thoughts from some other interest or subject. Probably this severe process is resorted to less frequently than has been supposed. But many wars have been undertaken, without any other cause so probably influencing the decision as this.

In the early stage of our late rebellion, it was reported as a sentiment of Mr. SEWARD, that a foreign war would be a most effective means of determining the contest and of uniting the hostile and alienated parties. We do not know that Mr. SEWARD ever entertained or expressed the sentiment, but it was one of the circulating ideas, and was attributed to him. Again, anterior to the meeting of Congress, when the internal controversy and its implications appeared to be in the most embarrassing and unmanageable shape, the idea of difficulties with foreign nations loomed up with considerable conspicuity. At present, the only ripple on the serene surface of our foreign relations appears in the direction of Paris, where, as it appears, the courtesy of diplomatic intercourse takes exceptions to the style of dispatches from Washington.

Happily, the strong remedy for diversion has not been applied in fact. And it may be hoped, that our internal controversies, among political parties, may be adjusted without resort to so expensive a prescription as foreign war. The party or influence that should involve the nation in so great a calamity, without adequate cause, would incur more blame and indignation than it could possibly avert. Our people understand their public interests and affairs too well, to be drawn away from the consideration and correction of injurious measures, by the embrace of other measures ten fold more injurious. And however it might subserve the interests of official rulers in other countries, to resort to war as a diversion of public attention from official mismanagements, it will not be a wise policy to be used with reference to the people of this country.

MUST SCOLD, CAN'T HELP IT.

Some of the Southern journals have counseled the people there to abstain entirely from all thought and talk on politics, to dismiss the subject from their minds, to be strictly passive in relation to public affairs, and to devote themselves exclusively to the cultivation and advancement of their private interests. This is, in the main, good advice, similar to what we have repeatedly suggested as their best course of action, since their political ideas are so inconsistent with their condition and their relations to the Government, that the introduction of them, and especially the offensive urging of them, would be more likely to hinder than help their restoration.

But these papers do not appear to impress their counsel on their own practice, in consequence of which it will not have, we fear, much weight with the people. They appear to be like persons trying to get rid of a physical habit which they feel to be injurious—resisting and indulging by turns, the demands of appetite, protesting against it, and yet returning to the fatal glass or the bewitching pipe, as often as they relinquish it. Born and bred, as it were, in politics, they cannot shake themselves clear of the theme, although their excesses in it have brought them to the miserable experiences of which they so bitterly complain, and although their returns to it only produce unhealthy excitement in themselves, without being accompanied with any advantageous effect on others.

Here, for example, is the way in which the Richmond *Times* observes its own counsel. In the same paragraph it says, "we cannot do better than to devote every thought and energy to our own affairs during the present year," and breathes forth the following unpolitical and conciliatory sentiment, in reference to the past year: 'So rapid, however, has been the march of revolution and chaos over the ruins of the Constitution that the most gloomy prophecies of evil fell short of the terrible reality," and in the same breath, "a revolutionary mob calling itself Congress, has swept everything before it. Up to the present time, the most lawless acts of that assembly have met the approval of the demented Northern masses." Again it says, after charging on the *Northern* people the wish and purpose to distress and ruin those of the Southern States, "were a negro insurrection to spring up in the Southern States, they would not only rejoice, but if in their power, aid it."

The madness of such politics, it is easy to see, cannot have much influence to hasten the restoration of kindly feeling between the alienated sections of the country, and of course cannot have a favorable influence on the condition of the Southern States. The stupidity, in a political point of view, that continues to pour out these senseless ravings, astonishes us even more than their childishness when reviewed in the light of a manly philosophy. We meet with nothing parallel to these ill-tempered and impotent railings in any Northern papers, however radical.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*—which has heretofore opposed the Amendment on its merits—has slightly changed its ground, and now pretends that because there is no proof that should the South accept the Amendment it would be regarded as a finality. Here is what it says: "If it ever does speak, it will be after it is *perfectly certain* that the South will decline, and *because* it is thus certain, and for the profit to be made out of it." Now, the logical inference is, that should Congress declare the Amendment to be a finality, the South would accept it. Thus falls to the ground all former arguments against the justice and fairness of the measure.

IT has been legally decided that the City Council of Harrisburg had no right to appropriate money to entertain the President and suite at the expense of the tax payers of Harrisburg.

THE OLD NAME RETAINED.—Returns received from twenty-three Conferences of the Southern Methodist Church, show that the proposition of the changed name is defeated: and also indicate the probable defeat of the lay delegation proposition.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.—The squabble over the Maryland Senatorship becomes animated as the time draws near. Governor Swan cannot be elected without the repeal of a law prescribing that the Senator about to be chosen shall be taken from the eastern shore. The Democrats of the Legislature will refuse to join in the repeal, and will probably unite on the election of Alexander Evans, an old line Whig.

A VERY valuable pocket knife was once dropped into a twenty foot well, half full of water. "How shall we get it out? Shall we have to draw the water from the well?" The writer proposed to use a strong horse shoe magnet near by, suspended by a cord. "But we can't see where to lower the magnet so as to reach the knife." Throw the sun's rays down to the bottom of the well by a looking glass," was the second answer. It was done; the knife rendered visible from the top of the well, the magnet came into contact, and the knife was brought up—all being accomplished in a minute of time.

BEECHER ON DANCING.—He says: "Do not hesitate to dance among your own family and friends, under the supposition that it is wrong. It is certainly your liberty, and it is right and wholesome. Some young ladies asked me, 'Who may we reckon as within the circle of our family?' Whoever is near enough to you to salute you is in your family, and all others may be safely considered as not in your family. Your brothers, and sisters, and cousins, and those with whom you maintain your relations like unto those which exist in the household, you may regard as within your family circle. But I think that if a person wants to know the truth, he will find no difficulty in making the proper demarcation in this regard."

THE EVENING STAR DISASTER.—It appears from a letter recently published in the Natchez *Courier*, that during the confusion attendant upon the announcement that the Evening Star must sink, when the men were monopolizing the boats, to the exclusion of the women, Lieut. W. P. Dixon, a graduate of West Point, on his way to join his regiment in Texas, exerted himself to the utmost in their behalf, and actually succeeded in getting some of them into the boats, which, however, capsized on touching the water. Lieut. Dixon remained on the vessel until she went down, when he succeeded in getting a spar with which he kept himself and a woman above water for several hours. She was killed by being struck on the head with a spar. He was picked up by the small boat in which Captain Knapp escaped, but afterwards died from exposure and wounds received from pieces of the floating wreck.

THE LATE WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

Interesting Reminiscences of Pittsburgh's Early History.

Mr. Eichbaum, whose death has already received fitting notice in all our papers, and whose remains were conveyed to their last resting place in Allegheny Cemetery on the first afternoon of the New Year, was one of the oldest residents of Pittsburgh, and therefore, of the entire West, at the time of his death. His venerable form has long been a landmark in our community to a younger generation of citizens, that have grown up around him, while so many of those who were his cotemporaries, and who, with him, helped to create the history of these two cities, have passed away before him.

For sixty years of active manhood he has been identified with the wonderful developments of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. He lived here, as boy and man, seventy years. He came when ten years old—when Fort Pitt was a small outpost of civilization, containing ninety-seven houses. He saw it expand into a great and populous mart of civilization, commerce and manufacture, and was among the foremost of the men of his generation who helped by their intelligence and enterprise to make it such, and to create the wealth that employs and feeds these hundreds of thousands. Looking back over this long and eventful history, he could have said with Æneas:

"Omnia vidi, pars fui."

It was fitting such a citizen's death should be marked by the abundant tokens of respect paid by all parties, and it was perhaps to be regretted his family had not deferred his funeral until the 2d, as was desired by the Councils that the city authorities, the Fire Department, and other public bodies, as well as private citizens, might have testified their esteem and respect in a more formal manner by their still larger presence at the funeral services.

The father of Mr. Eichbaum, Wm. Peter Eichbaum, was identified with our earliest manufactures. He came to the United States just before the French revolution. His life had been an eventful one. Born at Altenach, in Saxony, his wife an English woman, no two of his children, eight in all, born in the same country, he had emigrated to Burgundy at the invitation of Louis XVI. to assist in establishing glass manufactories in that province.

Having emigrated to Philadelphia in 1796, he crossed the Allegheny mountains in 1797, and became a resident of Pittsburgh, and manager of the glass works, just erected by O'Hara & Craig, below Jones's Ferry, south bank of the Monongahela, and thus stood among the foremost of the pioneers of the immense business in that department now carried on in Pittsburgh and the West.

Our late fellow citizen, William Eichbaum, was born at Monte Cenis, Burgundy, June 25th, 1787, and died at his residence, 139 Wylie street, on Sabbath morning, 30th December, in his eightieth year.

From being the first apprentice to the bookbinding business in Pittsburgh in the establishment of Cramer & Spear, he became a partner in that firm. Before steamboats were invented, he voyaged with Mr. Cramer to Louisville in an open boat. Afterwards in the prosecution of the business of the firm he traveled extensively on horseback through Eastern Ohio, then largely a wilderness. The firm connected printing and book publishing with the bindery and furnished reading matter to the new settlements to an extent but little imagined, perhaps, by most of our readers for so early a period. Tales, in the form called chap books; religious works, such as Erskine's Boston's, Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, and books of travels, including Brackenridge's Views of Louisiana, were issued; and copies of these editions are still occasionally to be found in libraries. At later periods Mr. Eichbaum's means were invested in various departments of business—in the commission business with S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Esq., in the Point Steam Mill and Cracker Bakery, and in the foundry business with —— McHendry. He was a stockholder in Fire Insurance Companies of this city, and one of the projectors and officers of the Monongahela Slackwater Improvement. In several of these investments, and in his private property, he was a heavy loser in the great fire of April 10th, 1845. In all these and in various other departments, Mr. Eichbanm through a long term of years fully participated in the public enterprises and business of the city.

Before difference in politics had come to be regarded as a crime in office and for eleven years prior to General Jackson's second election to the Presidency, he had been the efficient postmaster of the city, in which office he had in 1822 succeeded his father-in-law, John Johnston, Esq., father of the late Samuel R. Johnston. Mr. Eichbaum was in this and all other official positions an eminently efficient and popular officer, being often elected against his private wishes to municipal stations, and always either over all competitors or without any competition whatever. For ten years he has been Treasurer of the city, and died while holding this position.

His decided convictions of right, his integrity beyond suspicion or reproach, his genial frankness of disposition and manner, secured for him the widest confidence and regard of his fellow citizens. At the age of three score and ten he met the remoter consequences of the Great Fire, so seriously affecting his heretofore ample means, with fewer regrets than would be possible to most men. He had large resources in his conscious honor, in the esteem of his fellow citizens, the companionship of his thoughts, books and friends, a mind stored with principles and facts and trained to reflection, and large and practical views of Divine Providence, which enabled him to discern blessings in the disguise of adversities. His experiences of Christianity were, though private, eminently devout. Accustomed to private devotion and expressing his freedom from the fear of death since Christ was such a Savior, he had been long accustomed to look on his dissolution with composure. His death was like sinking calmly to sleep.

Mr. Eichbaum had an inventive genius. He invented the first machine that supplied the West with [faint ruled] letter paper. For many years his attention was directed to the wonderful secret, so long and well kept in the territory of the Czar, of the manufacture of Russia Sheet Iron. There is no doubt that Mr. Eichbaum discovered this secret. It remains yet to be developed, and thus to increase the private and public wealth of the country by confining this vast and increasing business within the limits of our own country. It was a favorite project of Mr. Eichbaum's, but his advanced age and loss of property, forbade his engaging in it. The patent right of the Planished Rolls which he held gave him an important pre-requisite to success. Mr. E.'s sympathy with the genius of invention led him in former days often to render patronage where it was needed and useful. He and Henry McCarthy, the inventor, introduced that exceedingly useful invention of patent locks used in the Sault St. Marie Ship Canal, the Monongahela Slackwater, and the dams of Green and Duck rivers, Kentucky, and elsewhere. It is an almost indispensable necessity for all heavy dams. It is a singular fact, that though thus necessary, it was not introduced in the steamboat canal at the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, and for the alleged reason that there were stockholders in that canal whose profits in the superfluous labor of negro slaves at that period would have been reduced by the use of Eichbaum & McCarthy's patent. For this great public improvement the patentees, like Whitney and many other inventors, were never adequately remunerated.

These reminiscences will doubtless be of interest to many yet living, in whose affectionate recollections our departed fellow-citizen held so high a place. They are but a mere outline of much that would be of interest connected with the past of our city.

PERSONAL.

—General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, while endeavoring to secure a little girl from injury by the pressure of the crowd at the President's reception on New Years, had his wallet taken from his pocket, containing between seventy and eighty dollars. A pair of gold spectacles, and a variety of papers, &c., of value to him, were also taken from his pocket.

—Mrs. Burdell Cunningham, who was reported among those lost on the Evening Star, is at present residing in San Francisco, where she seven years ago married a gentleman named Hayes.

—General Grant has issued cards of invitation to a ball to be given at his residence on the 9th instant, and other persons in public and private life have announced in like manner their intention to contribute to the gayety of the winter.

—Professor Blackie of Edinburgh recently excused himself from having made a silly statement by attempting to make the "blundering reports" responsible. The reporters held a meeting, compared notes, and addressed a letter to the Professor, who was obliged to retract. It is true that reporters sometimes make nonsense of speeches, but it oftener happens that they make speeches of nonsense.

—In a list of Cincinnati "solid men," in the *Times* of that city, the estate of N. Longworth heads the list at $12,000,000, then follow two at $3,000,000, nine at $2,000,000, nine at $1,500,000, thirty seven at $1,000,000, and forty-nine at $500,000. Jacob Strader's estate is put at $1,000,000; Miles Greenwood is marked $1,500,000; W. S. Groesbeck, $1,000,000; estate of Mr. Porter, of the *Commercial*, $5,000,000, &c, &c.

Singular Case of Homicide.

A singular case of homicide occurred in Clifford, Barthlomew county, Ind., on the evening of the 27th ult. Joel Clay, Esq., a lawyer of Columbus, Ind., was giving a lecture, but was frequently interrupted by the boisterous conduct of his audience. At last some one moved that a Mr. Dougherty should act as a chairman. This suggestion was acted upon, and Mr. D. appeared desirous of preserving order, but the noisy demonstrations were soon renewed to such an extent that Mr. Clay stopped speaking and started for home. He soon noticed that he was followed, two men approaching him. He warned them not to come near him, but they persisted, when he fired a pistol, mortally wounding one of them, who proved to be Mr. Dougherty. Mr. Clay went to Indianapolis, and surrendered himself to the authorities. Dougherty has since died, and Mr. Clay has been placed under $2,500 bonds. The Indianapolis *Journal*, from which we condense these particulars, says that Mr. Clay is a quiet and peaceable citizen.

A Youngstown, Ohio, letter to the Cleveland *Herald*, speaking of the "infernal machine" case, says: "That Howarth had any instrumentality in doing it, there is no proof, and as the facts are more thoroughly brought to view, even any suspicion that might at first have attached to him is now removed."

The magnificent sum of $276,000 has been received and acknowledged by the Quebec Conflagration Relief Committee. This is about $38 per head of the whole number of sufferers.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A wedding took place in Raleigh, the other night, among the "upper crust" of darkeydom, at which the guests, receiving the usual cards of invitation, were required to pay an entrance fee of five dollars, and after entering the charmed precincts were required to expend five dollars more in refreshments. The money was turned over to the bride and groom, who had taken this method of raising money to start on their journey in life,

No fewer than seven ocean steamers from Europe arrived at New York within the past four and twenty hours, belonging to British, French and German lines, and bringing to Castle Garden between two and three thousand passengers. The American flag, as the reader is aware, has ceased to be represnted in our steam connection with Europe.

The London *Times*, in a leading article on a recent fatal accident at Mont Blanc, suggests that the time may perhaps come when steps and iron rails and galleries will lead to the summit of the monarch of mountains, which will be surmounted by a hotel with a sumptuous *table d' hote*.

On the Toledo, Peoria & Burlington Railroad a freight train broke through the Panther creek bridge, fifty feet high. One man was killed, several hurt, and more than $200,000 worth of liquor destroyed.

Said a poor little girl in the Fourth Ward, New York, as she was dying: "I am glad I am going to die, because now my brothers and sisters will have enough to eat!"

At a small private dinner of fourteen plates at the Breevort House, New York, the other day, there was an array of titled distinction, viz: one prince, one duke, one lord, two barons, two counts, one marquis and one marquise.

There seems to be more than usual gloom connected with the downfall of the temporal power of the Pope. Simultaneously with the withdrawal of the French troops, the Russian Emperor has broken off all ecclesiastical connection with Rome. He has taken the Roman Catholic subjects of the Empire under his own care. The two Popes have *heurte*, and, in the clash, they have split into divergent orbits. The Pope, they say, is elaborating some document which is to astonish the world.

The Atlanta, Georgia, *Era* says that "the unprecedented growth of Atlanta is the wonder of all who visit it. Our advancement is almost incredible. The people have quitted the cesspool of politics, and are giving their undivided attention to more substantial and honorable matters, to-wit: The building up of a great and flourishing city. Merchants, mechanics, physicians, lawyers, young men and old, are all working unitedly and faithfully for this important and desirable end. We have resolved to build up a first class city in particular, and no power short of the great Ruler of events can prevent it. In five years, at the furthest, Atlanta will be to the South what St. Louis is to the mighty West."

The Cork papers confirm the report that a regular stampede has set in among the Yankee Irish who have been hanging about that city and its neighborhood for some time. The correspondent of a Dublin paper, who has spoken to some of them, also substantiates the rumor.

Chicago has another sensation. A daughter of one of the richest and most respected merchants of that city, in times gone by, reached home the other day, after forty years' absence, a broken-down, depraved woman. Having refused the man her father wished her to marry, she was secretly joined in matrimony with another. The merchant, finding this out, disinherited her. Her husband, however, was not poor, and all for a time went well. At last came a great financial crash, and with his fortune his wife deserted him. Her career after that was a downward one, and now, after being the mistress of different men and the inmate of brothels, she returns to her native city, too low even for her associates, to die in the poor-house.

THE GREAT TONICS.

Bass' London Ale, pints and quarts.
Allsop's London Ale, pints and quarts.
Jeffrey's Scotch Ale pints
Guiness' XX Dublin Porter, pints.

The above brands are acknowledged to be the finest of Malt Liquor known. We also have a large and choice stock of Medicinal Liquors, such as French Brandies, Wines, Gin and Jamaica Rum, which we purchase direct in original packages, and guarantee perfectly pure. Also, the celebrated California Wines and Brandy of Perkins, Stern & Co's brand, which is alone sufficient evidence of their purity and excellence. And the finest Old Rye Whisky in the country. For a pure article go to

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

The Remedy prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
Corner Market street and the Diamond,
Pittsburgh, Pa., or
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON
165 South Second street,
Williamsburg, N. Y.

Price of Remedy $3 00 per package. Pamphlets furnished free of charge.
Sent by mail everywhere.

COAL, COAL.

The subscriber has for sale

CHOICE COAL,

From the Baltimore Veins of Wilkesbarre, delivered here on the Pennsylvania Railroad Cars, and any points on their Road.

DAVID M'CORMICK.

Harrisburg, December 21, 1866.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ THE IMPENDING JUDGMENTS upon the Catholic, Infidel and Protestant Powers, and the Revelation of the Kingdom and Glory of Christ, as connected with ending of the prophetic periods the present year. Discourses by Mr. LANGARD, of Cincinnati, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., at WILKINS HALL, over the Mayor's Office, Fourth street. JOHN A. BEST.

☞ ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The hour for Evening Service hereafter will be 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Young Men's Bible Class every MONDAY EVENING, in the Vestry Room, at 7½ o'clock. Monthly sermon to young men TO MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 P. M., by Rev. WM. A. SNIVELY.

☞ RELIGIOUS—TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY—REV. J. G. BROWN, D. D. will preach his 20th Anniversary sermon in the Third U. P. Church, Diamond street, on TO MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Service in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Chas. A. Dickey, of Allegheny. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH STREET, ABOVE SMITHFIELD. Alexander Clark pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10:30 A. M. Subject, "The Best Gift," and at 7 P. M.; subject, "Going into Company." A sermon for young people, and their friends. Free Seats and a welcome to all.

☞ REV. W. A. PASSAVANT D. D., WILL preach in the English Ev. Lutheran Church, Seventh street, TO MORROW MORNING. Hour of service 10½ o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 4th, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders on and after the 10th inst. ROBT. J. GRIER, Cashier.

☞ **NOTICE TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS**

The Proprietors and Assignees of the several Letters Patent issued to Henry Bessemer and Robert Mushet, of England, and to William Kelly and others of this country, for the manufacture of IRON AND STEEL, by their various processes, in the United States, have, for the purpose of avoiding all conflict of claims under said patents, consolidated their interests, appointed the undersigned Trustees, and are now prepared to grant Licenses for Manufacture and Sale under the various Letters Patent, and to furnish all necessary information and working drawings.

The great *strength* and *toughness* and perfect *homogeneity* of the BESSEMER or PNEUMATIC CAST STEEL, and the comparative cheapness of its production, as well as the already enormous consumption of it are too well known to require comment.

The process may be witnessed at the works of Messrs. WINSLOW, GRISWOLD & HOLLEY, at Troy.

Further information as to terms and particulars of cost, instructions, &c., may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.

JOHN F. WINSLOW, Troy, N. Y.,
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Troy, N. Y.,
D. J. MORRELL, Johnstown, Pa.,
Trustees

FARM FOR SALE—

The subscriber offers For Sale his Farm, adjoining the village of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, and containing about 125 acres. There are on the premises a substantial two-story Brick Dwelling House, containing eight rooms, besides kitchen, pantry; &c. A handsomely finished barn, 40 by 70 feet, with convenient arrangements for water and feeding, and other outbuildings, such as Sheep Barns, Carriage Houses, &c.

A good apple orchard of selected varieties, very fine pear garden of both dwarf and standard trees, and a variety of other fruits. The dwelling is surrounded with a handsome collection of evergreens and other ornamental trees and commands a pleasing view of the village of Salem and surrounding country. The premises are well supplied with water from wells and a never-failing spring. There are about thirty acres of good timber, and the greater portion of the balance elevated rolling land and under a very high state of cultivation. A portion of said Farm can be disposed of for town lots and suburban residences. Taken altogether, for fertility of soil, pleasantness of location and all the appliances that contribute to make a desirable and comfortable home, this Farm is perhaps unsurpassed in Eastern Ohio. JOS FAWCETT, Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1867.

$500 REWARD.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by Councils at their meeting of December 1st, 1866, I hereby offer

$500 REWARD

For the apprehension and conviction of the author or authors of the late incendiary fires in this city.

Any communication to the undersigned in reference to said fires, if so desired, will be held strictly confidential.

WM. C. McCARTHY, Mayor.

M. KEARNS'
Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory,
NO. 446 PENN STREET,
no10-eod-ym PITTSBURGH.

SPECTACLES,
TO IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT,
Manufactured from the GENUINE RUSSIAN PEBBLES, for sale only at No. 22 ST. CLAIR ST., by
J. DIAMOND,
Practical Optician.
no2-W&S

IMPORTANT TO SHEET IRON ROLLERS.—Just received from Birmingham, England, one-half dozen SLIDE GAUGES, expressly for Sheet Iron Rollers, warranted English Standard. For sale at JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street.
TS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH BANK OF SAVINGS, December 31, 1866.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	216 980 32
Contingent Fund	3,631 83
	$295,612 15

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$254 331 22
Bills Receivable	24 321 88
Office Fixtures	500 00
Cash	16,459 05—$295,612 15

D. E. McKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Books and Assets of the Bank and find the above statement to be correct.

JOHN SCOTT,
G. FOLLANSBEE,
ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1867.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
AND
JUNIATA BLOOM IRON

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON, HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON, BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON, MOWER and REAPER BARS, CYLINDERS and GUARD OR FINGER IRON, SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs to the yard, WROUGHT CHAINS and SPIKES for same, FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk, COAL SCREEN IRON, NAILS and SPIKES

Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts. Works Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

REGULAR TICKET.

President—JOHN R McCUNE.
Vice President—J. F. SLAGLE.
Secretary—A. H. LANE.
Treasurer—R. S. SMITH.
Directors—W. D. McGOWAN, JAMES COLLARD, A. CARNEGIE, JOHN CASSELLS, J. E. DICKSON.
Auditors—C. I. WADE, H. HOLDSHIP; W. P. WEYMAN.

The undersigned present the above Ticket for the consideration of the members of the Association.

THOS. BAKEWELL, JR.
E. V. McCANDLESS,
JOHN STEWART,
B. F. JENNINGS,
R. A. GEORGE,
G. M. McCONNELL,
Nominating Committee.

☞ Election JANUARY 11, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER
UNTIL APRIL 1, 1868.

ALL NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the PRESBYTERIAN BANNER will receive it from the time of subscribing UNTIL THE FIRST OF APRIL, 1868, for one year's subscription. This is offered as a special inducement to new subscribers and with no intention of reducing our terms which are already low enough. Terms in advance, $2 00 per year, to subscribers by mail, and $2 50 to those who receive by the carrier.

Neither labor nor expense is spared to make the BANNER one of the very first religious newspapers now published.

The *Methodist Christian Advocate* says: "The *Banner* has never been so ableas under its present management. It is extensively and deservedly popular, and its future is certainly auspicious. The editors have eminent adaptations for conducting a religious newspaper."

The *Christian Intelligencer*, of New York, says: "The *Banner* is foremost among the very best religious journals of this generation. We are happy to note its present prosperity. We hope it will thrive and flourish until the advent of the millennium."

An eminent Professor in an Eastern College, writes: "Enclosed please find $2 00 for the *Banner* for the current year, 1867. There is no newspaper in the whole religious press of the United States, which equals yours in excellence, according to the universal testimony of those best able to decide."

ADDRESS—
PRESBYTERIAN BANNER,
76 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
GENERAL BOOKSELLERS
AND
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DEAL IN
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LAW BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPERS,
ENVELOPES, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL at liberal rates to Dealers and Teachers.

DON'T GO HOME
To-Night
WITHOUT DROPPING IN AT
MINER'S
BOOK, PERIODICAL
AND
NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

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DIARIES,
DIARIES,
SEVENTY STYLES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. R. Weldin & Co.,
101 WOOD STREET.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
CLOSING OUT AT COST.
CLOSING OUT AT COST.
CLOSING OUT AT COST.
JOHN P. HUNT & Co.,
59 FIFTH ST., MASONIC HALL,
Are selling off the balance of their stock of Holiday Books, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c., &c., AT COST
TH.S

NEW OPERA HOUSE,
January 4th, 1867.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS WITH outstanding bills against this establishment contracted during the present management, are hereby notified to hand in the same for payment, not later than the week ending January 6th, 1867.
C. D. HESS, Director.

TO GRANTORS OF CREDIT—

R. G. DUN & CO., beg to announce that they have now ready for issue a new and closely revised edition of their Reference Book, larger and more complete than ever published before which will be found of the greatest possible aid in determining credits in all localities. The work contains an estimate of the capital of almost every merchant, manufacturer and trader in the United States and British Provinces; and also an indication of the credit standing of each—the whole having been thoroughly revised and corrected up to the latest dates from detailed reports, procured at vast expense by our own travelers and correspondents in every locality.

An important feature of the present edition is a comprehensive and detailed statement exhibiting at a glance the position of every National Bank in the Union. It is believed that these statements, which cannot be had in any other publication except in the Congressional documents, will be very useful to Cashiers and Bank Presidents in deciding on the relative strength and good management of kindred institutions.

Terms of subscription made known at the office, corner Fourth and Wood streets, where specimens of the Book may be seen.

DONALD MURRAY,
eod Manager.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of
MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES,
I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.
WM. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

CHEESE—
50 BOXES GOSHEN,
100 BOXES FACTORY,
50 BOXES HAMBURG,
Very fine. For sale by CHAS. C. BALSLEY,
201 Liberty street.

LARD—
A FRESH LOT OF
CHOICE KETTLE RENDERED
Just Received. For sale by CHAS C. BALSLEY,
201 Liberty street.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
no9 18 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' FAIR,
CITY HALL,
Every Evening.
2w

SPECIAL BARGAINS
AT
ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO'S

MEN'S MERINO SOCKS, 20c.
ALL WOOL RIBBED SOCKS, 30c.
DOUBLE WIDTH EMPRESS CLOTH, 45c
HEAVY SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 75c.
COL'D ARMY BLANKETS, $2 50 a pair.
WHITE ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $4 50 a pair.
GOOD FAST COLORED PRINTS, 12 1-2c.
WATERPROOF CLOTH.
FRENCH MERINOS, FINE CASSIMERES
CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, SCARFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HAIR NETS, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES BOTH
Wholesale and Retail
Erwin, McConnell & Co
178 Federal Street,
ABOVE THE MARKET, ALLEGHENY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
No. 31 Fifth Street.
Have now in store one of the largest stock of
BOOTS,
SHOES AND GAITERS,
Ever brought to this city, all of which will be sold
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Our Goods are warranted to give satisfaction.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

TANKS,
Tanks, Tanks.

Having removed our Tank Building Works from No. 168 Lacock street to the corner of CARROLL STREET and PASTURE LANE, Allegheny city, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly for

All Sizes of Tanks
For OIL, WATER, VINEGAR, BREWERS, WHITE LEAD FACTORIES, &c.

Our aim is to give our customers in every respect a first class article, and we guarantee to furnish those who may favor us with their orders with as good Tanks in every particular as can be made, and at REDUCED PRICES.

Oil Refineries Fitted Up,
Tanks Repaired and Cemented.

Orders left at EVANS, DALLAS & GILLMORE'S No. 90 Water street, Pittsburgh, or address H. T. PRICE & CO., Box No. 64, Allegheny city, will be promptly attended to.
H. T. PRICE & CO.

THERE IS
A Mint of Money in
LIMING'S IMPROVED
STOVE DAMPER

A Mr. Lewis has already sold 1,000 Dampers in Montgomery county, Pa., and has just ordered 500 additional.

Mr. French paid $250 for Salem county, New Jersey, sold 900 Dampers in a few townships, and then sold the remainder of his county for $1,175—all within six weeks. He has since purchased FIVE STATES.

A Mr Bird, after using the Damper on a stove in his hotel, was so well pleased with it that he bought the right to the State of New York.

THE DEMAND IS UNIVERSAL.
THE PROFITS LARGE.
STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE
Send Stamp for Circular, or call on
J. N. WHIDDEN,
No. 11 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

A. ANDERSON,
Oyster Packer,
CRISFIELD, MD.,
ALL ORDERS RECEIVED AT
136 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Oysters fresh in Cans, Kegs and Buckets, or in Shell by the barrel. These Oysters are taken from Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, and guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market. By special arrangements with the express companies, those who order may rely on a constant supply and prompt delivery.
T,TH,S

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WHAT BEAUTIFUL FURS.
LATEST STYLES.
All Description of Furs,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ELEGANT SKATING FURS,

At LOWEST CASH PRICES. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of LADIES', MISSES' and GENT'S FURS. Also, a full and complete assortment of the Fall and Winter styles of GENTS, YOUTHS' and MISSES'

Hats and Caps,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Charles H. Paulson,
W,S NO. 73 WOOD STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF
HORSES.

10 HEAD of good, serviceable Work and Driving Horses, will be sold without reserve, at HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable, on FRIDAY NEXT, at 2 P. M.

These Horses are just from the country.

HATS, CAPS AND
LADIES' FURS,
A LARGE STOCK AT LOW PRICES, AT
BLACKMORE'S,
oc16-eod-YM No. 24 ST. CLAIR STREET.

ÆTNA SEWING MACHINE—
THE BEST FOR ALL KINDS OF THREAD,
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,
TH,S 24 Fifth street.

SKATES MADE TO ORDER AND warranted Cast Steel and hardened to File Temper, at $3 50 to $4 50 per pair.

Skates sharpened, hollow ground, per pair 25 cts.

Skates altered from plain to rocker or from rocker to plain, at the Great Western Polishing and Grinding Shop, foot of Marbury street, Duquesne Way.
JOHN TILDSLEY.

HOMINY,
HOMINY, HOMINY.
10 Bbls. PEARL FLINT HOMINY and GRITTS, just received and for sale by
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

LAWYERS' AND DOCTORS'
SHINGLES
DONE AT
J. F. OLULEY'S,
139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS,
ON GLASS OR PAPER.
LONG & SMITHSON,
60 SMITHFIELD STREET near Fourth.

TEA SETS
IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.
ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
no13 30 Fifth street.

$5 PRESENT—To every person Buying a SEWING MACHINE BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1867.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,
TH,S 24 Fifth street.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON
AND
COMPANY,
54
Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Terms - - CASH.
S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
no2 JOHN T. SHANE.

SPECIAL
ATTRACTIONS,
AT
BATES & BELL'S.
REDUCED PRICES
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS.
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Merinos.

SKATES,
SKATES,
SKATES,

I have received most of my stock and offer to the trade a selection from

5,000 PAIRS,
Of Various Makes.

Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine my stock, as I CAN OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.

L. H. VOIGT. DANIEL SHUPE.

L. H. VOIGT & CO.,
PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
257 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS NOW IN STORE.
500 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
200 do Hamburg and Factory Cheese;
100 do Young America Cheese;
[illegible]
L. H. VOIGT & CO.

FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS
GO TO
HILLERMAN'S,
NO. 75 WOOD STREET.

He has just received and has manufactured a very large lot of

FUR GOODS,

For Ladies and Gents, of every conceivable style and variety. Those wishing to make Holiday presents can do no better than to give him a call before purchasing, as his prices are low, and stock complete.
W.S

SHEET ZINC!
C. G. HUSSEY & CO.,

Have been appointed Agents for this Superior Zinc, manufactured at La Salle, Illinois, and now offer it in the market at the lowest CASH RATES, in packages of 250 lbs, 500 lbs, 1,000 lbs.

We offer of our own manufacture

SHEET COPPER, cut to sizes as required,
SIPS AND BOTTOMS, for Still and Brew Kettles,
COPPER BOTTOMS,
SHEET BRASS,
BRASS KETTLES, &c., and deal in METALS of all kinds.

C. G. HUSSEY & CO.
37 FIFTH STREET.
T,TH,S

HOLIDAY GOODS—
ALL KINDS OF
Bronze, Gilt, Cut and Glass
CARBON OIL LAMPS,
Chandeliers,
LAMP TRIMMINGS, &c.
Also Dealers in PURE CARBON OIL, Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
No. 64 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND ST.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
oc22-tf

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oc11 253 Liberty Street

BOQUETS, CAMMELIAS, &c.—We WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS. Have the largest and best stock of ... prepared to furnish wedding and other parties with Table and Hand Boquets, Floral Designs, &c., ... Also furnish Floral Wreaths, Crosses, &c. ... promptly attended to. Oakland Cars run to the Greenhouse.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 4th 1867.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Twelve Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th of January, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
January 3d, 1867.

☞ **THE DIRECTORS OF THIS** BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of Government Tax.
JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

☞ **YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN** ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Lecture Room of Christ's Methodist Church, on Penn street on NEXT SATURDAY EVENING January 5th, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of the members is earnestly requested. The inauguration of the President will take place at that time. Other matters of interest will be brought before the meeting. The public generally, are invited. By order of the DIRECTORS.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1867.

☞ **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of Government Tax.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS
INSURANCE COMPANY.

☞ **ELECTION—AN ELECTION** for Twelve Directors of this Company will be held at their office No 89 Water street, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, January 1st 1867.

☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE** PRESIDENT and Managers of "the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS on each share of the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, which is payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives forthwith.
WM ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh January 1st, 1867.

☞ **NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF** FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the first Mortgage Bonds of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said Bonds. By order of the Board of Managers. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

MERCHANTS & MANUFAC'RS NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

☞ **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** of this Bank have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of United States Government Tax.
JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

NORWICH OIL AND MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE 503 COMMERCE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

☞ **A STATED MEETING OF** the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY morning, January 7th, 1867, at 11 o'clock.
JOHN HARROLD, Secretary.

OFFICE BOATMAN'S F. & M. INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1866.

☞ **ELECTION—AN ELECTION** for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office in Bagaley's Building Water street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

☞ **NOTICE.**

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND SPRING GARDEN PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 81 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

H. BRADY WILKINS,
JOS S BROWN,
JOHN M TIERNAN,
R. T. LEECH,
JOSHUA RHODES,
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR,
N. B. HOGG,
J. T. STOCKDALE,
THOS. M. MARSHALL,
Corporators.

☞ **NOTICE.—**

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
American Iron and Steel Association,
WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON
WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867.

A full attendance of members is desired. By order of the Executive Committee.
W.S HENRY McALLISTER, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

☞ **NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held on MONDAY, 14th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 238 South Third street, Philadelphia. Annual election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, December 27th, 1866.

☞ **ELECTION—AN ELECTION** FOR Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office in Burke's Building, No. 59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, FIFTH WARD,
December 27th, 1866.

☞ **THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of the National Trust Company will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
ROBERT J. GRIER, Cashier.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WESTERN PA.,
No. 67 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,
December 28th, 1866.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING OF** THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held at the office of the Institution, No 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 7th of January, 1867 between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, to hear the Report of the Board of Managers and to elect Officers for the ensuing year.
By order of J. B. D. MEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE COLUMBIA OIL CO.,
St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Dec. 25, 1866.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, January 10, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE CHARTIERS VALLEY R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh, December 22, 1866.

☞ **A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS** of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company will be held on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867, at No. 77 Fourth street, at which time and place an election for seven Directors will be held, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Sec'y.

OFFICE PITTS. & STEUBENVILL R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh, December 22, 1866.

☞ **A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS** of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, will be held at No. 77 Fourth street, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock, M, at which time and place an election for President and twelve Directors will be held.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Sec'y.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1866.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Nine Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY Jan. 8, 1867, Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

☞ **FIRST NATIONAL BANK** OF PITTSBURGH.—The annual election for Directors of the First National Bank will take place on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, at the bank, between 11 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

☞ **NOTICE—ANNUAL MEETING** OF CLARION LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual Meeting for the election of President and Directors will be held at the McHenry House, Meadville, Pa., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1867.
J. T. BLAIR, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM,
Birmingham, December 8, 1866.

☞ **NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL** ELECTION for Seven Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the 2d TUESDAY OF JANUARY (8th) 1867, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.,
ALLEGHENY, Pa., December 8, 1866.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
December 8, 1866.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will take place at the Banking House, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866.

☞ **ELECTION NOTICE.—THE** ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS for this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 2 P. M.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
December 8th, 1866.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, will be held at the Banking House, on
TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867,
Between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
C. H. RIGGS, Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** FOR NINE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on
TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867,
Between the hours of 11 A. M and 2 P. M.
J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUF'RS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, will take place at the Banking House, on
TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867,
Between the hours of 11 A. M., and 2 P. M.
JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
December 8th, 1866.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** OF DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867 between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
H M. MURRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY,
Pittsburgh, December 7th, 1866.

☞ **ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL** MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Bank, No. 55 MARKET STREET, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

☞ **STOCKHOLDERS TAKE** NOTICE—That an election for President and Managers of the PITTSBURGH FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of Bruce & Negley, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January next, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
G. W. HAILMAN, Secretary.
November 19th, 1866. no20-td

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY,
Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.

☞ **THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW** converting
U. S. 7-30 NOTES,
1st SERIES, INTO
U.S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE—
OVER 12,000 NOW IN USE.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,
TH.S 24 FIFTH STREET.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, BY an experienced BOOK KEEPER, either to settle old accounts or a permanent situation. Address BOOK KEEPER, this office.

WANTED—SITUATION

WANTED—A SITUATION—BY A YOUNG MAN as Assistant in a Grocery and Provision Store. Can speak English and Welsh. Address R. D. J., this office

WANTED—ENGINE WANTED

WANTED—SMALL UPRIGHT STEAM ENGINE 6 horse power. A good second hand one will answer. Address with description and price, box 795, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A Good Manufacturing Business. Capital required, $6,000. Address "R," COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

WANTED—A BOY.

WANTED—A STOUT COUNTRY BOY 15 or 16 years old, to go a few miles from the city, to take charge of a horse and do other light work. One who will come on trial for the winter. Wages according to his value. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—SOLDIERS.

WANTED—WOUNDED SOLDIERS fit for Garrison Duty, for the 45th U. S. Infantry. Term of Service, Three Years. Good pay, good quarters, easy service. Apply at 126 FOURTH STREET, between Smithfield and Wood, Pittsburgh Pa.

WANTED—BUSINESS.

WANTED—BUSINESS—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, having a good knowledge of business generally, and $5,000 to invest desires an interest in some established Manufacturing or Mercantile Business where his time can be employed. Best city references can be given. Address M. G., care of Commercial office.

WANTED—BOARDING.

WANTED—BOARDING BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE. A private family preferred. Address J. H., at this office.

WANTED—ROOM.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A single room with board and fire at night, for which a liberal price will be paid. A private family preferred, or where there are but few boarders. References exchanged. Address, for two days, R., No. 64 Fourth street, up-stairs.

WANTED—FARMERS.

WANTED—160 FARMERS TO Engage in a business that will pay them from $100 to $150 per month from now until next spring. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS

WANTED—TO FURNISH $500 IN GREENBACKS to a few men who can give references and can travel part of the time in a light, genteel business. Permanent and big pay is the motto. J. C. TILTON.

WANTED.—100, 1,000, 10,000 men to sell Andrews' Gas Genator, which can be attached to any lamp makes the best gaslight in existence from common oil, convenient as a candle; will not blow out. Most rapidly selling article out, retails at $1 00. Agents are coining money, selling it with right to use it. J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ St. Clair street.

WANTED—$25 BARTLETT SEWING Machine. Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, 614 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and 221 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio. 1md.2m*

FOR SALE--TO LET.

TO LET—
THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES,
OF BLACK'S OFFICE BUILDING. Third door below Hand street, Duquesne Way. Apply to
D. BLY.

CHURCH FOR RENT—
THE AUDIENCE ROOM
Of Plymouth Congregational Church, on Hand street
Inquire of JOHNSON & PAINE, 7 Hancock street or H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor, Wylie street.

TO OIL REFINERS.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT of a new system of distilling Oils, making a vast saving in the wear and tear of machinery; also in time, labor and fuel, along with obviating the danger of explosions, &c. It is highly adapted for the Oil regions, or where parties prefer distilling Crude Oils for shipment to distant parts. For complete refining steam aparatus and pumps are not required where a height of water can be obtained. Please address

ABRAHAM QUINN,
POSTOFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR RENT--IN THE APOLL BUILDING, Fourth street, Pittsburgh,
THREE BANKING ROOMS,
Light and spacious, with large vaults. Also—Finished Basement, sixty feet front, seventy-seven feet deep, suitable for Dry Goods, Jobbing or Notion business. Also—Offices in Second and Third Storie large and airy, and also a Hall occupying the Fourt story, adapted to Society meetings. Inquire of LEO ARD S. JOHNS, Esq., opposite, or
JAMES CALDWELL.

FOR SALE—
A modern built and elegantly finished
BRICK HOUSE, of Eight Rooms,
With all the latest improvement, in the most desir ble part of Allegheny city. Price $13,000—one-ha cash. Address, with real name, for five days,
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2 7½ inch Engines, 20 inch stroke;
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All set on cast metal frames, and of the best mater
Apply at WILLIAM FISHER'S Engine Shop,
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RARE CHANCE

LARGE MANSION, freshly remodelled and paired, in complete order, with all modern co niences.

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THE DWELLING HOUSE,
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PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BAN
no19-tf Corner Wood and First

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SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR
Of BUILDING on Duquesne Way, second door b Hand Street Bridge.
McCREIGHT, CUSHMAN & C
no1tf Duquesne Way, below Han

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LAKELET ICE

The HOMEWOOD LAKELET ICE COMPA now prepared to receive orders for furnishi FINEST QUALITY OF ICE, ever offered t public in this vicinity, from the Homewood La between Homewood and Wilkinsburg, on the Pe vania Railroad, and accessible by the cars, or Greensburg Turnpike. The Lakelet covers acres of clean meadow land, and is fed by tw soft water springs. The ice is as pure as a cryst ing free from all impurities or foreign subst Capacity of Ice House 2,500 tons. Address
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Homewood Lakelet Ice Company, Wilki Postoffice, Wilkins Township, Allegheny Co.

300 Bags Choice and Roasted Co
100 Bbls A Sugar,
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50 Bbls New P. R. Molasses,
20 Bbls N. O. Molasses,
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200 do Layer do,
25 Casks Currants,
25 Casks Citron and Lemon Pe
J. D. DRAV
NOS. 23 and 24 DIAMO

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COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
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137 Bbls prime to choice N. O. Molasses
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OVER FIVE THOUSAND
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Are in use in Allegheny County, and the d greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orde
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TS

e Daily Commercial

SLACK A LITTLE.

ack a little! Slack a little,
Darling wife,
hy such breathless haste and hurry
All thy life?
ack the vigor of thy striving
Ere too late
ill those monsters, Care and Labor,
Just to wait.

ack a little! Slack a little,
Busy hand!
ack thy rubbing and thy scrubbing,
Drop thy sand!
inister thy blessings slowly,
And the longer!
nd love's thousand precious tendrils
All the stronger.

ack a little! Slack a little,
Weary feet!
's a thorny road ye're treading
Death to greet
lack your quick and fearless stepping,
Spare your strength!
e the golden streets of heaven
Shall tread at length!

lack a little! Slack a little,
Precious heart!
lack the fever of thy throbbing,
Ere we part.
hrill not thus with every sorrow,
Anxious ever!
'rembling like an angel lyre
Forever
trung for high and holy themes;
Slack thy sorrow,
leaven those rapturous themes may wake
Perhaps to-morrow!

lack a little! Time how fleeting,
Slack thy wing!
'o my heart's long cherished treasure
Let me cling!
io to Mirth, and from his chalice
Take the pleasure!
'ilfer Wealth, and from his palace,
Take his treasure.
Vhy such haste my night to bring?
lack, O Time, thy scythe and wing!

lack a little! Slack a little,
Death, O Death!
'ain thy strife and panting haste,
All out of breath!
ee! she fears not thy approaching—
Thou hast no sting!
lasp her! In thy cold embracing
She will sing!
lack, O Death! how sure thy loss.
'hou wast conquered on the Cross.

HE PULPIT.

non Preached by Rev. Edmund B.
yder in Christ's M. E. Church, De-
mber 30, 1866.

t.—"A time to die."—Eccl iii:2.

se words need no additional words to duce them. The fact they affirm requires roof. Our daily observation interprets their ing. The solemn procession on the streets, almost countless, yet rapidly multiplying uments in yonder city of the dead. The cupied pew in the sanctuary; the vacant r at the fireside; the missing form at the ; the empty crib in the nursery; the leaf- trees of the forest; the snow-crested hills t us; the solemn tolling of the bell of time h tells us that another year is now passing its momentous record into eternity. All, with sad and deepening emphasis proclaim, ere is a time to die."

It is an incalculably important thing to

True, in one regard it is much more im- ant to live, since we know that the charac- f our living must tone the character of our g. And yet an intelligent conception of the mn interests and facts which gather about dying, must impart greater earnestness and ity to our living. The life of every one is of important events. It is an important g to choose a profession or an occupation, he me. It is an important thing to make ice of the books we read, of the friends with m we associate; specially important is it to ose a companion for life, but certainly not important is it "to die." Death is an im- tant event on account of that from which it arates us,

takes us from our homes, however endear- from our wealth, however abundant; from business, however important; from all that hands have wrought, or our skill achieved. rags us from our friends, our children, our panions. In a word, death separates us at from earth; all that is of it, all that is in "The dead go down into silence, neither ll they return to the earth any more." "We ught nothing into this world, and it is cer- n we can carry nothing out."

ut death is specially important from the , that it closes up all opportunity, nay all sibility of bettering

Our own condition.

he present state is one of trial; the future of recompense. Earth is for toil; Heaven rest. Time for the formation of character; rnity for its confirmation. Time is for k—work that shall remain through all rnity what you have done, that you are. at we do not become in this life through the enerating and sanctifying agencies of the spel, we never will be. Is there a believer re this morning who has any just or e conception of himself; of his condition fore and relation to God; but feels that much h! how much—yet remains to be done. Are re not some "roots of bitterness" which t remain, and springing up, trouble you? d which must therefore be removed. Are ere not some selfish dispositions, which can- t live in heaven, and must, therefore, be mor- ied; some unruly tempers which must be ntrolled; some rebellious wills which must subjugated? And, on the other hand, is re not much of Gospel knowledge yet to be quired; much of the life and purity of Christ to be incepted; much of holy love yet to be joyed? Are not the great lessons of the oss to be cut yet more sharply into your arts? Must you not learn more thoroughly d practically, the lessons of self-denial and lf-sacrifice?

In a word, are you not sadly and consciously ficient in that "holiness of heart and life" which alone is found a "meetness for an in- eritance in igh?"

But while there are those before me who are rnest, honest toilers in the Master's vine- ard, and who, though not yet perfect, have, evertheless, through grace accomplished much r themselves, there are others here to-day, ho are doing nothing for Christ; nothing for eir own souls. So far indeed from growing bet- r in heart the heart is not yet consecrated to hrist. Total strangers to even the first princi- les of the Gospel. You feel no godly sorrow r sin; cherish no purpose of amendment. ou commenced the year a "condemned," *lost* nner, and the burden of your guilt and con- emnation has grown heavier with every day s the year has advanced, and you are on this last abbath of the year further from God—nearer ell than ever before. Oh, yes, by all the broken ows, the murdered moments and lost oppor- unities of the year now closing, you are in a ore hopeless condition than ever before. Vhen death will come to you I cannot tell, but et it come when it may, and find you as it may, will close up at once and for ever any possi- ility of bettering your condition. Work un- one when death comes will remain undone for ver. After death there remaineth no longer ny sacrifice for sin. The "cross" is earth's, the crown" is heaven's. We reach the crown by he cross. Listen, then, to wisdom's voicings rom the throne. "What thy hand findeth to lo, do it; do it with thy might, for there is no vork, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom n the grave whither thou goest."

2. But death is also specially important from the fact that it closes up all opportunity of bettering the condition of others.

We are not placed in this world merely to help ourselves, but to help others also. We *must* be a help or a hindrance to those around us. Every man, whether he will or not, is a fountain of influence, good or bad. "No man liveth to himself." One of God's most noticeable and marked purposes is to reach the unregenerated part of humanity through the regenerated.

There is, then, some one now living and out of Christ, whom you must be instrumental in saving, or that one, perhaps, will never be saved. And that one may be in your pew to-day—has been in your office, in your place of business, in your employ during the past year. Those whom we do not reach in this life, we will never have the opportunity of reaching in the life to come. Would you help Christ establish his kingdom in this world? Would you stand with open countenance and joyful heart in the day of his coronation? Then be earnest toilers for Christ here and now.

Sabbath School Teacher, you may be suddenly taken away from your class, or death may snatch away some member of your class from you.

Are you ready to meet your class in the day of eternity? Have you done all in your power to bring your little flock to the great shepherd?

Parents during the year upon which in a few hours we shall enter—nay very soon and suddenly you may be taken from your children—or your *children* may be taken from you. Either event would close up all opportunity of leading them to the Saviour. Are you ready for so solemn, so possible an event? Could you leave your children with nothing to regret? Or could you part with your children, having at least this to console your grief—"I have done all that I could to 'train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord'. Whether they are saved or lost I am clear of their blood."

Shall I tell what is in my heart to-day? I know parents who during the year now closing have gone with their children, again and again, to the social dance, but have not gone *once* with them to the Sabbath-school or the Prayer-meeting. I know parents who have *led* their children to the opera, the theater, and even the *filthy* circus, but they have not attempted perhaps to lead their children to the altars of the church, or consecrate them to the Lord.

There may be parents here to day who have been very careful to have their children's persons dressed in the highest style of the fashion,—who, perhaps, have not even desired to have their immortal souls clothed with the purity and righteousness of Christ. Very careful have you been as to how your children should appear in society, but have not asked how does my child appear in the eyes of Jesus?—how shall my son and my daughter appear in eternity?

A worldly minded lady of my acquaintance threw herself upon the lifeless form of her son, who had just died, in great mental agony, and frantically exclaimed, "Oh! my son! my son! if you were only alive again, what a different example I would set before you. I would talk to you about your soul, and tell you about Jesus." Oh, beloved parents, how soon may death deprive us of the opportunity of talking to our children about their souls, and about Jesus's precious love. Soon we shall not be able to reach them either by precept or example.

Amid the solemnities of the dying year, let me beg you, pause a moment; ask yourself the question, "Have I, as a Christian—especially as a Christian parent—done all I could for the conversion of my friends, my precious children? Have I done all I could for Jesus? Have I kept all the vows with which I commenced the year 1866?" O, remember that death will soon close up all opportunity of "redeeming the time" either in our own or others' behalf.

3. But death is an important event on account of that to which it will introduce us.

We know something of that from which death will take us—but to what will it introduce us?

The realities of Eternity! A short sentence indeed, but who can grasp the mighty thought? The realities of Eternity! There we shall see Jesus—whom in life we have honored or dishonored. There we shall see Jesus, the "Judge of all flesh," from whose lips we shall hear the blessed "come ye," or the awful "depart ye!" There we shall see the vast multitudes of earth assembled for judgment. And in that multitude all who for weal or woe have felt our influence. There will be all the acquaintances we have ever formed. All the friends with whom we have ever associated. All the members of our households, and sad thought, some of these may be on the left of the Judge. And oh, thought more terrible, some of them may be on the left of the Judge through our negligence, through our indifference to their souls. A young man, as some of you may remember to have read in the COMMERCIAL of this city—was executed a few weeks since in Kentucky, for the murder of one of its citizens. While on the gallows, just ready to be launched into eternity, he charged his misfortune upon his parents. "You did not teach me at home to love God, or to read His holy word." O, shall any of our friends or children, in the day of judgment, charge their damnation upon us? Shall any lost child say to any parent now present, in the day of eternity, "you were careful of my education, of my personal appearance, of my associations, but you did not care for my soul?" Besides, death will introduce us to our whole life's record—not an item lost. Nor, shall we have the power to change a single item in that record. Oh, will it not be a solemn thing to stand in the presence of life's results? To see at one glance the effect of all that we have said, or thought, or done for or against Christ? But death will introduce us to the realities of eternity which are beyond the throne of judgment. To the Christian, death should be the most joyful event of his whole life's history. Is it not a happy thing to escape from the cold and tempest without, to the comfortable home and cheerful fireside within? So death is to us God's strange way of housing his children from the fury of sin and the tempests and toils of earth.

"Through death they escape from death
And life eternal gain."

That which we call our dying hour, angels call our birth hour. When a true Christian dies,

Mortals cry a man is dead,
Angels shout a child is born.

The dying hour of a true believer, is the birth hour of a saint. He then enters upon life real. Then why should we fear death? Why since Christ has delivered us from it, by taking part with us of flesh and blood, and through death hath destroyed him who had the power of death—the devil, why should any mortal man fear to die? It is most true Christ died, and by his death shook the powers of the grave. "All is finished," and He has returned victorious with the spoils of his enemies, and especially of this last enemy—death. But notwithstanding His triumph, death may be still the "King of terrors," and as dreadful as before. All is finished on his part, but a covenant consists of two parts, and therefore something is required of us. Every promise, every act of grace implies a condition. He delivers those only who are willing to be delivered, and who do not feed death, and supply this enemy with such weapons as make him *terrible*. All the terror death has is from ourselves. Our sin—our disobedience to the commands of God; that is his sting, and our part of the covenant is by the power and virtue of Christ's death, every day to be plucking it off from him, and at last to take it quite away. We ourselves must rise up against this "King of Terrors," and in the name and power of Christ, take the scepter out of his hand, and spoil him of his strength and terror. And this we may do. We may arrive at that point before our "time to die" comes, when with confidence and even triumph we may say, "Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Then we shall not look upon death as a rude and awful divorcement from the world—as a passage into a worse condition—from that we loved too well; to that we never feared enough; but we shall look upon death as the quiet sleep of the body until the resurrection morning, and as the passage way of the soul washed in the blood of Christ to the rest and realities of that Jerusalem which is above.

II. Important as is the event of death we know not when it will take place.

Many important things we do know. Many facts in philosophy, in science, in natural history. We know when yonder sun in the heavens will set in the West, and when it will rise again in the East. We know when the seasons will come and go. We know when to sow and when to reap, when to eat and when to fast, when to build up and when to pull down. But we do not know when we shall die. Nothing by which we can fix the hour of our dissolution. Appearances are no safe criterion. The healthiest and strongest often die soonest. Death may delay his coming for years yet—or by the imposition of his icy hand may stop thy life pulsations in a moment.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North winds' breath,
And stars to set, but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh Death."

Death comes at all hours and strikes down his victims at all ages. Of the vast multitude that commenced life's pilgrimage together, only here and there a straggler reaches the natural turn of life. Many more die young than old. The graves of those who have preceded us in the race of life are about us, and each with its *memento mori* tell the young no less than the old to prepare to die. We might conclude that God would give us some specific information in regard to an event so important, that he would in some way enable us to foretell the precise time of our death, but he does not. "Of the times and reasons knoweth no man," That it is best that it should be so is evident from the fact that He so ordained it. But we do know that we must pay this debt of nature. Nay we do something as to when we shall pay it. Why we begin with our first breath, and are paying it till we breathe our last. While I speak and you hear we are paying part of this sum, and whether this will be our last payment we cannot tell. I am dying while I am speaking, every breath I draw to preserve life, is a part taken from my life. Every moment and in every place I draw nearer putrefaction.

We may say as those mariners, who went to fight and die, did as they sailed by Claudius the Emperor, "O, Emperor, dying men salute thee." So we pass by and salute each other, not so much as living but as dying men. While I say to my friend on the street good morning, I am nearer my end, and he to whom I wished it is nearer to his.

In whatever relation we stand, either as rulers or the ruled; as employers or employees, as parents or children, we are all dying men; 'pilgrims and strangers'' in the earth. In the midst of all thy triumphs and glories and worldly surroundings, thou art dying. On this last Sabbath morning, in the year '66, I hail thee as fellow mortals, each on our way to the grave and the bar of judgment.

III. But the time of our death may be one of happiness or misery, of hope or despair, just as we elect. God fixes the time. We ourselves through Christ must fix the character of our death.

What constitutes a good time in which to die? Oh, it is not the time when, or the place where, or the circumstances under which we die—no one fact, condition, the condition of thy heart, and consequently of thy life. With guilt unpardoned, and heart unrenewed and unsanctified, you could not die peacefully or safely any where or at any time. But with the life right, because the heart is, you may have a happy time in which to die at any moment. O! it is a good time to die just when you are making the best use of life. To die with the harness on, die at work, die on the field of battle, fighting for the right, for humanity, for Christ. The time of our death cannot come too soon or suddenly if our hearts are full of love and our hands full of toils for Jesus. "Blessed are those servants who, when the master cometh, shall be found watching." Paul had a good "time to die." True he is stretched on the executioner's block, the gleaming blade is above his head, the taunts of his persecutors and murderers fill his ears—but listen. With the calmness of a philosopher, and the confidence of a true believer, we hear him say, "I am now ready to be offered. The time of my departure"—not his death—"is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith. I have finished my course. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, will give me in that day—and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." St. Stephen had a good time to die, for amidst a shower of stones "he fell asleep" in Jesus, &c.

"O let me triumph so
When all my warfare's past
And dying, find my latest foe
Under my feet at last."

But what constitutes a bad time to die? When the heart is full of earthly gain and empty of grace; or when the heart is so full of business that Christ is excluded, or at most granted but a secondary place. When men care far more for silver than souls, for gold than godliness. When the means of grace are neglected, the family altar thrown down, the Bible unread, "the closet" unvisited, your place in the sanctuary or at the sacramental board unoccupied; when principle lies prostrate and passion rules, oh! then it is a bad time for thee, Christian professor, to die. It is a bad time for thee to die, young man, when your hands are full of cards and brains full of wine. Oh! the heart sickens as the mind contemplates the possibility, even, of being dragged suddenly from any of the multiplied and rapidly multiplying dens of infamy and ruin with which the city is cursed to the bar of judgment. Oh! it is a bad time to die any where and at any moment if you are out of Christ, unregenerated.

O, impenitent man let truth prevail to-day. Let your last act in the now closing year be the consecration of yourself to the Lord—with the new year commence to live with Him "Who loved you and gave Himself for you." Then will thy life be successful, and when your time to die shall come, the light of your being will go out, like the light of the stars, in eternal day.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Restores Gray Hair to the original color.

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Prevents the hair from falling off.

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Makes the hair soft and glossy.

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The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.
no7-ym Tu.Th.S

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Cataract of Real Water. After which the Minstrel Scene from the play of the THREE FAST MEN, in which 15 young ladies will appear.

The performance will conclude with DICK TURPIN.

Monday Evening—Miss ANNIE LEVERING and Prof. G. W. SMITH with his wonderful Ballet Troupe.

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TO-NIGHT, Farewell of the great actress. Double Bill.

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"The Creation,"

ON

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Tickets can be procured at MELLOR & CO.'S, Wood street, on MONDAY MORNING, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock.
Parquette and Dress Circle, $1 00.
Family Circle and Gallery, 50 cents.
No extra charge for RESERVED SEATS.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—I have this day admitted my brother, JOSEPH W. ANDERSON, to an interest in the Leather and Hide Business, which will be conducted hereafter under the style of G. H. ANDERSON & CO., at the Old Stand, No. 189 LIBERTY STREET.
GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

LOGAN & GREGG have this day admitted to copartnership GEORGE PARK, JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and GEORGE B. LOGAN, who will continue, under the style of

LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,

The Importation and General Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c., at No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
January 1st, 1867.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—

JAMES M. CHRISTY, has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL in the firm of John Hall & Co., the name and style of the firm will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore.
JAMES M. CHRISTY,
STEPHEN WOODS,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES J. BROWN.
December 1, 1866.

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PLOWS, UNION MOWERS, SULKY HAY RAKES, CULTIVATORS, &c.,

And dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
EVANS & CLOW.
Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.

JOHN EVANS .... A. FILSON DALZELL.
J. B. CLOW .... ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,

FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.

LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,

FOR OIL WELLS.

Galvanized Tubing.

ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor. First.
BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK AESCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

WAGONS, &C.,

At the old established Stands of Frederick Aeschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
A. ANTHONY GUTMAN,
oc9-YM ADAM AESCHLEMANN.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of McWHINNEY & HARE, was dissolved the 31st day of December, 1866, by limitation of partnership, THOMAS HARE having purchased the interest of M. McWhinney in said firm. The business of the firm will be settled at the old stand of McWhinney & Hare, by Thomas Hare.
MATTHEW McWHINNEY,
THOMAS HARE.
Pittsburgh, December 31st, 1866.

NOTICE—

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the name of T. HARE & BROTHER, for the purpose of conducting the SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE BUSINESS, at No. 135 WOOD STREET.

The new firm will be pleased to see the friends of the late firm of McWhinney & Hare, and all others wishing any goods in our line.
THOMAS HARE,
SAMUEL HARE.
January 1st, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP Heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of TACK BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. H. TACK,
T. E. TACK,
FRED. CHASE.
Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of TACK BROS. The style of firm of Pittsburgh House will be as heretofore, TACK, BRO. & CO.
A. H. TACK,
T. E. TACK.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—

The firm of SHRIVER & LAZEAR was dissolved the 31st day of December, 1866 by mutual consent, S. P. Shriver having purchased the interest of J. B. Lazear in said firm. The business of the firm will be settled at the old stand of Shriver & Lazear, by S. P. Shriver.
SAMUEL P. SHRIVER,
JAMES B. LAZEAR.
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1866.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Grocery, Produce and Commission Business, at Nos. 27 and 29 Smithfield street, under the name and style of SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.

The new firm will be pleased to see the friends and customers of the late firm of Shriver & Lazear, as well as all others making purchases of goods in our line.
SAMUEL P. SHRIVER,
JOSEPH W. SPENCER,
J. M. HOFFSTOT.
January 1st, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED IN RETIRING from the firm of SHRIVER & LAZEAR, would cheerfully recommend the new firm to the favorable notice of his friends.
JAMES B. LAZEAR.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—

The partnership heretofore existing between M. DELANGE and D. CHESNUT, under style of DELANGE & CHESNUT, was dissolved by limitation and mutual consent on the 1st January, 1867.

The business will be settled at the old stand, 233 LIBERTY STREET, by either of the late partners.

IMPORTANT

TO

BRICK MAKERS.

30,000 BRICK

IN TEN HOURS,

WITH EIGHT MEN!

SWORD'S STEAM POWER

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Pittsburgh Brick Machine

AND

BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

For Eastern, Middle and South Eastern States.

This Machine is Self-Tempering, costs only $1,500, (right to use being proportioned to extent and population of Territory,) is run by an 8 inch cylinder engine, works all kinds of clay, makes SUPERB BRICK, pressed in steel moulds, requires only eight men to dig the clay, feed the grinder, take away the brick and bake them in the yard, and makes brick as fast you wish to run the engine. In our own yard, our rate of making is from 45 to 50 a minute. We claim this to be the best PAYING Machine in use.

A machine may be seen in operation in our yard, at Glenwood, 4 miles above the city, on the north side of the Monongahela river, reached by the Connellsville Railroad. Machines, Yard, County and State Rights for sale.

For full information apply for circulars in person or by mail at the office. We are prepared to fill large contracts of brick. Samples of the brick to be seen at 70 Fifth street and the Office.

Address the PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE AND BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Office,

359 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. M. Kier, President, A. Ackler, Vice President; W. M. M'Cracken, Treasurer; S. A. Sheppard, Secretary.

Directors—S. M. Kier, A. Ackley, W. B. Brickell, John Aiken, W. M. Culp.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves, Hollow Ware,

TIN WARE, TOYS, &c.

ROOFING, SPOUTINGS and JOB WORK, promptly attended to. No. 66 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny city.
TTHS I. W. GRAFTON.

STONE CUTTERS' MALLETS.—Just received, 6 dozen best Hickory Stone Cutters' Mallets, assorted sizes, for sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
TS 136 Wood street.

COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES...F. W. H. LATSHAW...JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue

THE MANUFACTURE OF

Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKERS' ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no3

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS

WEST CANAL STREET,

Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

Having resumed operation under the name and style of

E. HYDE'S SONS,

We are now prepared to manufacture

Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain,
Coverlet Yarn, Candlewick,
Twine, Battings,
Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.

WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny city, Pa.
P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.
no8-ym

EDUCATIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

The next Term of this Institution, under its reorganization, will commence on the 16th DAY OF JANUARY, 1867.

For Terms of Admission, Catalogues, &c., address
JOHN FRASER, President,
Agricultural College, Center Co., Pa.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,

NO. 62 GRANT STREET.

The duties of this School will be resumed MONDAY, the 7th inst., at No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The House has been comfortably furnished, and our accommodations being increased, we are prepared to receive an additional number of pupils.

A few Boarding pupils will be taken.

Rev. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

The duties of this Institution will be resumed on

Thursday, January 3, 1867.

A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced Professors conduct the English, Classical, Scientific, Mathematical and Military Departments of the Academy.

Strict attention is given to the Moral and Religious Instruction of Cadets.

For Circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy, in Pittsburgh:

Charles H. Paulson, Esq., Jos. Woodwell, Esq.,
J. W. Woodwell, Esq., Isaac Jones, Esq.,
Robert Wilson, Esq., Robert Dickey, Esq.,
Jno. S. Willock, Esq., W. S. Haven, Esq.,
S. S. Fowler, Esq., Hon. J. P. Penney, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President of P. M. A.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,

Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

The subscriber offers for sale his property in Connellsville, Fayette county, consisting of a fine large and well finished

BRICK HOUSE,

OF NINE ROOMS, double porches, with good pantry on each porch, all in complete order; brick wash house, with cistern, a well of excellent water at kitchen door. Ample stabling, carriage house, &c. Lot contains three eighths of an acre, with fruit trees, shrubbery and garden ground; finely located on corner of Main and Prospect street.

Also, a LOT on Prospect street, one quarter of an acre.

The whole is offered for $6,000, which is less than would be the cost of building. Apply to subscriber in Connellsville.
L. LINDLEY.

CHOICE FARM

FOR SALE.

Containing 118 3-10 ACRES, located three miles northwest from Salem, on the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Good and commodious buildings, large yard filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a great abundance of the different varieties of fruits and berries, excellent timber, never failing spring of water for stock, and situated on a good public road.
DAVID STREET, Salem,
Columbiana county, Ohio.

LAND FOR SALE—

A LARGE LOT OF GROUND,

In Birmingham, between Grosvenor and Denman streets, and Virgin alley and Water street. Has on two two-story Brick Houses and one Frame fronting on Denman street, now occupied by Mr. Redman. Would be a suitable site for manufacturing purposes. Apply to B. F. ANDERSON, at Reymer Bros., 146 and 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE—

All the fixtures and appurtenances of an

OIL REFINERY,

Consisting of Tanks, Pipes, one Still, hand Agitator, &c., &c., situated on the property of the late John S. Cosgrave, near Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN TORRENCE,
M.TH.S No. 104 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of Squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, especially suitable for

Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots

For terms, &c., apply to JOHN TORRENCE, No. 102 Fourth street.
M.TH.S

FOR SALE.

One Large

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

Situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar, Coal House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of
McCASKY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville Station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good two story STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, Carriage House and all other necessary buildings. The Farm contains 147 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a Salt Well on it in good running order, producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 80 LOGAN STREET, Pittsburgh.

COAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situated in Elizabeth Township, on the Youghiogheny River, five miles below West Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well improved. 140 Acres of which is Coal, and the balance is the best of River Bottom; the hill portion abounds in Limestone, Flagstone and strong running Springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and harboring boats. Inquire of

ROBT. F. WEDDELL,

Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises. no23

For the Ladies.

RARE GOODS,

CLOTHES, MANGLES

GOFFERING

OR

Fluting Irons.

We have the exclusive Agency for Western Penna. for those superior goods, which for efficiency and price is not excelled.

CALL AND SEE THEM

AT

No. 124 Wood Street.

W. W. BRADSHAW.

TTHS

A FULL STOCK OF

CANNED FRUITS,

In store and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,
345 Liberty street.

CANNED FRUIT,

CANNED FRUIT,

Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries, can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
no20 GEORGE SCHLELEIN.

SUNDRIES—

200 casks Soda Ash, 100 casks Pearl Ash,
500 Pigs Lead, 200 bbls White Lime,
50 bbls Cultivated Cranberries,
25 bbls Pearl Hominy, 20 bbls Sorghum,
25 bbls New Dried Peaches, 50 bxs Cheese,
In store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH ST.

ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDERSKIRTS, for Ladies—warranted not to shrink, and much superior to Flannel.
LAPLAND SKATING POUCHES.
PATENT EAR MUFFS, just the thing for Skaters—a new lot just opened.
FINE CASHMERE SCARFS, just the thing for New Years Gifts—a new lot of all widths.
LINED KID AND CALF GLOVES—all sizes
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, a splendid assortment just received at reduced prices.
HOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, SCARFS, &c.
Elegant styles of ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, greatly reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.

Closing out at Low Prices our entire Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Years Gifts will find many useful and suitable articles.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

77 and 79 MARKET STREET,

Heavy Wool Undershirts,
Heavy Wool Drawers,
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Shaker Knit Socks,
Fur Gloves, Calf Gloves, Buck Gloves,
Cloth Gloves,
Wool Scarfs, Wool Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts, in all grades,
Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Men's Fine Hem'd Handkerchiefs,
Real Lace Collars, Cluny Lace Collars,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Belt Clasps, Silk Belting,
Fancy Combs, Fancy Satchels,
Bonnet Velvets, Plumes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets,

And a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES for the Holidays.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

PLAIN AND RIBBED

WHITE, RED AND SHETLAND WOOL

SHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS.

LINED BUCK AND KID

GLOVES.

MUFFLERS,
SCARFS,
FOOT MUFFS,
DRESSING CASES, &c.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,

83 WOOD STREET.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUITABLE PRESENTS

FOR THE

Holidays.

Gray & Logan,

47 ST. CLAIR STREET,

Are now offering during the Holidays special inducements to all those having purchases to make of

Boys'
Youths' or
Children's

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

FOR A PRESENT. Nothing can be more suitable than articles in our line, and as Boys' Clothing is a speciality with us, we are enabled to offer a larger assortment than any other house in the city, and at prices to suit the times. An early call is respectfully solicited by

GRAY & LOGAN,

47 ST. CLAIR ST.
TTh&S

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST RECEIVED ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES AT

H. SMITH'S

Merchant Tailoring Establishment,

NO. 84 WYLIE STREET.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Undershirts and Drawers, White Shirts, Over Shirts, Gloves, Sacks, Suspenders, Neck Ties, Collars, &c., &c.

NOURSE & THOMAS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 60 FOURTH ST.,

Between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no19-ym

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS 126 and 128 WOOD ST.

HAVE NOW IN STORE,

150 Bbls Prime Coffee and Hard Sugars;
2,000 Cases Assorted Canned Fruits and Vegetables
200 Boxes New Layer Raisins;
100 Half Boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 Quarter Boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 Boxes New London Layer Raisins;
50 Boxes New Loose Muscatel Raisins;
50 Mats New Seedless Raisins;
500 Drums New Figs;
500 Dozen New Figs, in fancy boxes;
200 Cases Assorted Jellies;
500 Cases Catsups and Pepper Sauce;
25 Casks New Currants;
10 Bbls English Pickles, assorted;
100 Trails Almonds,
200 Sacks Pea Nuts;
10 Bbls Pecans;
20 Bbls Filberts;
25 Bags Brazil Nuts.

PITTSBURGH

GAS SAVING CO.,

59 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAMES I. BENNETT, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Vice President.
ARTHUR W. BELL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES I. BENNETT, W. W. PATRICK,
ROBERT FINNEY, J. McD. CROSSAN,
JOHN W. CHALFANT, N. J. BIGLEY.
no13-3m

NOTICE.

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondents.

For information apply to

CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
P. O. Address, Box 134.
jy11

THE

GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at
no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
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PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

Capital - - $500,000.

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

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CHAS. LOCKHART, of Lockhart & Frew.
JNO. MELLON, of Kirkpatrick & Mellon.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, of Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co.
no2 2taw-3m

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley.

United States Depository.

WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
no20-ym

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
NEW YORK.
Interest allowed on Deposit. no15

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., to receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same Officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, | FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, | JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, | JOHN WILSON,
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES' WATCHES,

LADIES' WATCHES.

AND FINE

GOLD CHAINS.

A new and handsome stock just received by

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 FIFTH STREET.

THE CELEBRATED

Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s

SILVERWARE,

IN VARIETY, SUITABLE FOR WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

H. RICHARDSON & CO.,

Corner Fifth and Market Sts.

SARVER & BROWN,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 49 FEDERAL ST. bet. Lacock & Robinson,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oc22-ym Tu,Th,S

WILL T. WILEY,

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.,

WYLIE STREET, near Fifth.
oc12 Tu Th S

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE .... SAM'L H. DRUIT

KANE & DRUIT,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oc23

J. C. MATTERN,

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

AND FAMILY RECIPES.
jy6

PARK & BRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

ATTORNEYS.

CLAIM AGENT.

CLAIMS AGAINST STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR BACK PAY, BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS, of all kinds, promptly secured. No charge unless successful.

L. P. STONE,

Attorney-at-Law,

118 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.
no17 ym-eod

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROCERIES, &C

H. RIDDLE,

NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. no17

J. B. SEYMOUR
WOOD
Engraver,
26
FIFTH ST.
PITTSBURGH PA.

DIE SINKING
STAMPS,
Door Plates,
BURNING BRANDS,
STENCILS,
&c.
SEAL PRESSES.

TOOL CHESTS.

BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, with Carpenters' Tools of all kinds, ready for use. For sale by

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,

Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $200 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
1 n13-T.T&S 112 Third street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,

87 FOURTH STREET,

OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES.

A number of designs exclusively our own.

The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of

DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
RUGS, &c., &c.

McCALLUM BROS.,
se29eod 87 FOURTH STREET.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS

AND

CRUMB CLOTHS.

We have just opened a splendid stock of

English Woolen Druggets,

2¼, 3, 3½ and 3¾ YARDS WIDE, AND

BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,

2¼ by 3 yards, 3 by 3½ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at

VERY LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
no22-eod&*

AFGHANS,

ELEGANT,

WATER-PROOF,

WARM.

The Best and Cheapest SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES IN THE MARKET. Just opened

FELTINGS

AND

DRUGGETS,

(Direct from Europe) of our personal selection, at New York dealers' rates.

Carpets,

&c., &c., &c.

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.

23 FIFTH STREET.

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR....HERMAN T. KNAKE....WM. L. BUETTLER

Barr, Knake & Buettler

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

AND

MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & Co., Philadelphia

PIANOS.

Also ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGANS,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITARS.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

WM. M. CLANEY .... WARDER CUMMING,
E. N. HUSTSMAN .... J. L. MILLER.

WM. M. CLANEY & CO.,

Gas Coal Works,

SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK. Postoffice address box 587 Pittsburgh, and Lock Box 67 Allegheny City.

GENERAL OFFICE, second story, Pittsburgh Saving Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. BRANCH OFFICES: No. 5 Liberty street, under Penn'a R. R., opposite Mechanics street, Pittsburgh, and corner Anderson street and P. F. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny. All orders left at either the above places will receive prompt attention.

FORT PITT COAL COMPANY.—Shippers and dealers in Superior Family and Steam Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, general office second story Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Branch office corner Try and Third street, Pittsburgh. Orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

Postoffice Address, Box 587, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. GILLESPIE, | S. L. FAHNESTOCK,
S. McCRICKERT, | WM. RINEHART,
GEO. S. HEAD, | JAS. MONTGOMERY,
W. T. BRYANT, | JOHN HAYS,
LUCIUS OSGOOD.
J. J. GILLESPIE, Pres't. | A. H. ENGLISH, Sec'y.
S. REYMER, Treasurer.
W. M. CLANEY & CO., Managers.

COAL,

COAL, COAL.

The Youghiogheny Coal Hollow Coal Company, Miners and Shippers by Railroad of superior Youghiogheny Coal are prepared to fill promptly orders for Lump Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, at lowest market rates, either in cars for Western trade for gas purposes, or ordinarily for domestic use, at their NEW YARDS, corner ROSS STREET and MONONGAHELA RIVER, opposite Connellsville R. R. Depot, and corner of PENN and TAYLOR STREETS, at upper end of the Skating Park, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. Orders left at Office Yard or through the Postoffice, will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS MOORE,
no14-eod-hm General Superintendent.

COKE, COAL, LIME—

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

YARD.—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE.—NO. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe28

BRASS FOUNDERS, &C.

MANSFIELD & FITZIMMONS,

BRASS FOUNDERS, FINISHERS,

AND

Iron Pipe Fitters for

STEAM AND WATER. Also,

SINGLE MANUFACTURING AGENTS

FOR

J. Woods' Valveless Pump.

Special attention paid to Steamboats' and Oil Refinery works.
NO 13 SECOND STREET. NEAR SHORT,
T.TH.S PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES OLD,

BRASS FOUNDER AND PIPE FITTER,

Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments, constantly on hand or made to order, of the best material and workmanship. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Pumps and Hydrants. No. 129 SECOND STREET
oc1-1y Between Wood and Smithfield.

BREWERS.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY

CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

Brewers, Malsters and Hop Dealers,

Successors to

JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburgh,
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The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our

ALES AND PORTER,

Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities, and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and satisfactory to the trade.

Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office, corner DUQUESNE WAY AND BARKER'S ALLEY. no13-ym

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER .... JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. ao31-1y

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOS. S. FINCH
RYE
WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH
SUCCESSOR TO
THOMAS MOORE
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
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DON'T

BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at
no5 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOTS,

SHOES

AND

SOLE LEATHER,

No. 133

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO SHORT TIME AND CASH BUYERS

WE OFFER

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

As our facilities for buying ARE UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE EAST OR WEST,

PURCHASING DIRECTLY FROM

FIRST HANDS,

entirely for CASH, we are enabled to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and

Note Our Prices,

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Orders for HOPE MILLS Superior Cotton Yarns, Seamless Grain Bags, Batting, Twine, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chain, &c., will be promptly filled at FACTORY PRICES.

All orders by mail will receive immediate and careful attention.

H. CHILDS & CO.
oc6-YM*

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For Everybody.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

ALL STYLES OF

BOOTS, SHOES,

GAITERS AND

BALMORALS,

In Endless Variety,

AT

THOS. H. PHELPS',

46 SMITHFIELD STREET.

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

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W. D. BURKAM,

General Commission Merchant,

No. 34 Chamber of Commerce,

Chicago, Ills.

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GRAIN AND PRODUCE

PROMPTLY FILLED.

MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

FLOUR,

GRAIN and PRODUCE on hand and for sale.
No. 329 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh

J. McALPIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IN EASTERN AND WESTERN

PRODUCE,

FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE,
OATS, HAY, FEED,
POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS,
POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.
No. 337 LIBERTY ST.

L. H. VOIGT .... DANIEL SHUPE,

L. H. VOIGT & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

257 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Receive and sell all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Purchase on orders at the lowest Market Price, all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and every description of Merchandise.

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BLAIR & WOODS,

Produce Commission Merchants

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, &c. NOS. 281 and 283 LIBERTY ST.,
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DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

In Pig Metal, Blooms, Iron Ore, Wrought Scrap, Fire Brick and Clay, &c.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oc7-3m

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealer in Hops and Malt,

234 North Delaware Avenue, Phila.
Choice Hops constantly on hand. au11-3m

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SAMUEL E. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Iron. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

O. S. BRYAN .... JNO. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,
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ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.,

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DEALER IN

BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
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General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oc18

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PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.

Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL.
ap7

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The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. au3

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		*Depart.*	
Mail Train	1.20 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.35 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Mail Train	8.20 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex.	10.50 a m
Johnstown ac.	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 3	11.30 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1.20 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Phila. Express	1.50 p m	Phila. Express	1.10 p m
Wall's No. 3	1.05 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.05 p m
Altoona acc and Emg't train	10.25 p m	Johnstown Ac.	2.50 p m

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p m and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 p. m. on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for persons, baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, November 19th, 1866, the Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from Allegheny City as follows:

SHARPSBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Anderson street, 7:00, 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 12 noon, 4:00, 6:30 and 8:00 P. M.
Arrive Sharpsburg, 7:36, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30 4:36, 7:06 and 8:30 P. M.
Leave Sharpsburg, 6:20, 7:45, 9:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:30 4:45 and 7:15 P. M.
Arrive Anderson street, 6:50, 8:15, 9:45, 11:45 A. M. 3:00, 5:15 and 7:45 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave Anderson street, 6:00 A. M., and 2:45 P. M. for Blairsville, Indiana, and intermediate stations.
Arrive at Anderson street, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Blairsville, Indiana, and intermediate stations.
ANTES SNYDER,
no20 Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1866.

ON AND AFTER

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1867,

The PASSENGER TRAINS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will arrive and depart from the

NEW DEPOT,

Corner of Grant and Water streets.

PITTSBURGH,

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, December 24th, 1866, Trains will arrive and depart from Union Depot, as follows:

Depart.	"Pittsburgh Time."	Arrive.
Fast Line	2:05 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Mail	7:20 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Walker's Accom'n	11:55 a. m.	3:10 p. m.
Express	2:20 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Steubenville Accom'n.	3:20 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
McDonald's Accom'n.	5:05 p. m.	8:25 a. m.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ERIE, PITTSBURGH AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after November 19th, Fast Express leaves Union Depot, 6:00 A. M; Allegheny, 6:10 A. M.; arrives at Meadville 12. noon; Franklin, 3:15 P. M.; Oil City, 4:10 P. M.; Erie, 1:35 P. M.; Buffalo, 5:20. Meadville Accommodation leaves Allegheny, 1:20 P. M. Ninety-seven miles shorter route to Erie or Buffalo; eighty-three miles saved to Meadville and Franklin. Ask for tickets via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.
J. A. BUSCH,
General Ticket Agent, E. & P. R. R., Buffalo, N. Y.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa.

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	2 20 A. M.	Chicago Ex.	2 30 A. M.
Cleveland Ex.	2 20 "	Cleveland Exp	2 30 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	6 00 "	Chicago Exp.	10 25 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 15 "	Wheeling Exp	11 25 "
Chic. Ex. Mail.	7 00 "	Chicago Exp.	3 50 P. M.
Chicago Mail	1 30 P. M.	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 40 "
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2 25 "	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6 45 "
Chicago Ex.	2 50 "	Chicago Ex.	9 30 "
Wheeling Exp.	4 35 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9 40 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn. Accm	9 00 A. M.	N. Br'tn Accm	7 30 A. M.
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 35 "
" "	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 55 "
New Castle "	1 30 P. M.	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wellsville "	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	" "	1 05 "
N. Br'tn "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn. "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn. "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 10 "
Leetsdale "	10 30 "	" "	7 00 "

No train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday. | 10 25 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS,
no19 General Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after MONDAY, October 15TH, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave P'gh.	Arrive at P'gh.
[illegible] Kiskiminetas Ac.	6 20 A M	12 00 M
Mail [illegible] Mah'ng)	7 20 "	6 00 P M
[illegible]	9 30 "	8 00 A M
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 00 P M
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 30 A M
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Church Train [illegible]	[illegible]	10 00 A M

[illegible], Superintendent.
oc13

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second " "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
J. R. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

PETROLEUM.

OILS, OILS, OILS.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR

PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OILS.

Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils.

HEAD LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL

AND

WHEEL GREASE.

ALSO,

STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL.
no16 NO. 33 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils,

C. C. NOBLE, Agent,
no13-ym 21 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUDOLPH HONEGGER .... PETER SCHMID.

HONEGGER & CO.

EXPORTERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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PETROLEUM,

Make liberal advances on consignments to our correspondents in Antwerp, Bremen and Hamburg, and have for sale Drafts on all the principal cities of Germany, France and Switzerland. Agency for the Bremen and Hamburg Steamship Lines.

Office, No. 194 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. no1-ym

ALLEGHENY CITY OIL MILLS.

M. B. SUYDAM,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL,

Corner REBECCA AND CRAIG STS.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
Highest Cash Price paid for Flaxseed. no7-2taw-ym

SUPERIOR

LUBRIC OIL WORKS.

JOHNSON & PAINE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Superior Lubricating Oils,

For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.

JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL,
LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL,
SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS,
And NO. 1 CARBON OIL.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Send for circular and Price List.

Nos. 5 and 7 HANCOCK ST.,
se29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

B. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. .... HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh7

PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG .... GUY L. SMITHSON.

LONG & SMITHSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

LONG & LANE,

PAINTERS,

ec29-ym 60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR.

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

FURNITURE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable

FURNITURE.

All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to. no5

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Before Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of T. Lyman and Geo. Evans, indicted for the larceny of clothing from Massey's dyeing establishment, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick Kerwin plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Henry Wilz was charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Adam Gebhart. The court divided the costs between the parties, and directed that they should enter into their own recognizance in the sum of $300 to keep the peace.

Thomas Duncan plead guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling. Sentence deferred.

John Nesser was arraigned on a charge of larceny. The prosecuting witness, J. Speelman, testified that defendant had planted one of his (Speelman's) fields in potatoes, with the understanding that each should share alike of the product; but Nesser appropriated the entire crop to his own use. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The Chieftain Homicide—Acquittal of John Willock.

On the opening of the Criminal Court yesterday morning, the jury empannelled in the case of John Willock, indicted for the murder of Harrison Murphy, on board the steamboat Chieftain, came into Court, having remained out over night. The foreman, in answer to the usual interrogation of the clerk, announced that the jury had agreed upon a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of involuntary manslaughter. His Honor, Judge Stowe, remarked that such a verdict could not be found under the indictment, and therefore set it aside. The jury again retired to their room, and after an absence of about fifteen minutes, returned, having agreed on a verdict of "not guilty." The accused was then discharged by proclamation.

Police Items.

Before Alderman Butler.—Adelia Ellsbury lodged an information before Alderman J. A. Butler, of the Sixth ward, yesterday, charging her husband, Isaiah Ellsbury, with desertion. The parties are both colored. Isaiah is employed as a coal driver. He was committed to jail in default of five hundred dollars bail for trial.

Before Alderman Lynch.—Samuel Black was arrested and taken before this Alderman yesterday, charged with committing an aggravated assault and battery on Patrick Lennon, at East Liberty, on the 30th of November last. Black was held to bail for a hearing this afternoon at two o'clock.

Central Park—Grand Carnival this Afternoon and Evening at Central Park,

At which time Miss. Nellie Dean, the Fairy, will appear, with an entire change of programme, introducing some astonishing and intricate feats on her beautiful silver skates, never before performed on the Central. The engagement of Miss. Dean is fast drawing to a close, and those wishing to see elegance of grace, combined with simplicity of manners, should not fail to see the accomplished and beautiful little Skatorial Queen.

F. Sellers & Co.'s Firm.—We perceive that Francis Sellers & Co., of this city have just taken into their house, in all branches of their business, Mr. James L. Dunseath, who has been employed for several years by the firm. This flattering recognition of Mr. Dunseath's value to the house of F. Sellers & Co., has been justly merited, and is pleasant and agreeable news to his large circle of business friends in this city and elsewhere, and is, no doubt, adequately appreciated by Mr. Dunseath himself. We congratulate Mr. Dunseath upon his promotion, and also, the firm, that they have in so handsome a manner secured the services of one of our most experienced, reliable and promising business young men. The name of the firm, will continue as heretofore, F. Sellers & Co. Official notice of this new co-partnership will be found over F. Sellers & Co.'s regular advertisement on the fourth page of to-day's Commercial. The firm now consists of F. Sellers, E Owens, and J. L. Dunseath.

Sons of Temperance.—The Pittsburgh Division No. 42 Sons of Temperance, have elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term, who were installed on Thursday evening: W. P., Wm. Little; W. A., Hugh D. McGaw; R. S., C. L. Magee; A. R. S., J. E. H. Foster; Treasurer, C. A. Colton; F. S., B. A. Stoney; Chaplain, John H. Ebbert; C. Captain C. W. McHenry; A. C. Captain D. M. Howe; I. S., Geo. S. Swartz, Jr; O. S., R. W. Miller; 1st L. A., Miss Aggie E. Benner; 2d L. A., Miss Annie G. Breckinridge; 3d L. A., Miss Mary A Cain; L. G. Mrs. Carrie Herron; L. S. Miss Mary E. Dithridge.

Young Men's Library Association.—The Committe, appointed by the Young Men's Library and Mechanics' Institute, to nominate officers to serve for the ensuing term, have selected the following ticket: President—John R. McCune; Vice President—J. F. Slagle; Secretary—A. H. Lane; Treasurer—Robert S. Smith; Directors—Wm. D. McGowan, James Collard, Andrew Carnagie, John H. Cassels, J. E. Dickson; Auditors—C. I. Wade, Henry Holdship. W. P. Weyman. The election will take place on Friday evening next at 7½ o'clock, at the Library Rooms, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

Alleged Perjury.—His Honor, Judge Stowe, yesterday committed to the county jail Frank L. Busha, for perjury, on the testimony of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., and others. Busha was a witness in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Rabe, for forgery, which was on trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, and was charged with testifying falsely, wherein he stated that he did not sign his name to the note, for the forging of which Rabe was on trial. Busha was held in custody for trial at Court on the charge.

Twentieth Anniversary Sermon.—Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., will to-morrow morning preach his twentieth anniversary sermon in the Third United Presbyterian Church, Diamond street. Dr. Brown is among the most eloquent of our city pastors, and has labored industriously and successfully in his holy calling, as is evidenced by the large membership of his church. Rev. Charles A. Dickey will conduct the services in the evening at the Third Church. The public are invited to attend.

Boys Robbed.—Two little boys, sons of Mr. J. H. McClelland, while passing down Washington street, in the vicinity of the glass house, on Thursday night, were attacked by a crowd of boys, who held them and robbed them of small amounts of money, pocket knives, &c. This locality has been made a permanent rendezvous by these young villians, and several robberies of a similar character have occurred of late. The police should be on the lookout for these youthful robbers, and arrest and make an example of some of them.

City Mortality.—Dr. George L. McCook, physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths for the week ending December 30th, 1866, at eighteen—nine adults and nine children. The following were the causes of death: Disease of Brain, 2; typhoid fever, 3; disease of heart, 1; cancer, 1; congestion of liver, 1; bronchitis, 1; diptheria, 2; still born, 2; convulsions, 1; pneumonia, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; debility, 1; accident, 1.

Another Lamp Explosion.—An elderly lady, named Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Joseph Fisher, coal miner residing at Dravosburg, on the Monongahela river, a short distance above M'Keesport, was terribly burned on Wednesday evening last, by the explosion of a lamp containing oil. She was most horribly burned, her clothing having been burned off her. Dr. Hughey, of M'Keesport, is attending her, but no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Pardoned by the Governor.—The pardon of Joseph Lofink, was received here yesterday. Lofink had been convicted on a charge of illegal liquor selling, and sentenced on the 2d inst., to undergo an imprisonment of twenty days in the county jail, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars. The pardon relieved him from the imprisonment, but not from the payment of the fine. He accordingly paid the fine and was released from jail.

Allegheny Weigh Scales.—Mr. John S. Edgar, Weighmaster of the Allegheny Diamond Scales, yesterday morning weighed ninety loads of hay, in addition to the usual amount of feed. A large amount of pork and butter was also weighed on the small scales.

Train Delayed.—The passenger train on the Connellsville Railroad, bound for this city, was detained about two hours yesterday near West Newton, by the bursting of a flue in the boiler of the locomotive. No damage was done.

Slight Fire.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the second story of a frame dwelling occupied by Mr. Miller, No. 21 First street, in the Third ward, Allegheny. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

Reward Offered.—Mayor McCarthy, in accordance with a resolution passed at a late meeting of Councils, has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the authors of the late incendiary fires in this city.

A Sure Pile Cure.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by Druggists. Agent wanted everywhere. Address J. B. Romaine, Manager, No 575 Broadway, New York. †

New Ice at Central Park to-day.

Public Amusements.

Opera House.—At the Opera House this afternoon, Mrs. Bowers and Mr. McCollom will appear in the sensation drama of "East Lynne." In the evening, Mrs. Bowers will conclude her engagement, and will repeat her admirable impersonation of the heroine in the "Jewess of Madrid."

Theatre.—This afternoon, the French Spy on horseback will be given, with Kate Fisher in the principal character. In the evening, the grand spectacle of "The Cataract of the Ganges" and "Dick Turpin" will be performed, and Kate Fisher will conclude her engagement.

Varieties.—A "monster bill" is announced for this evening, when "Tom Cringle's Log" will be presented, and an entire new olio of songs, dances and burlesques.

Seasonable Suggestions.

Winter, in this climate, is a trying season. Its unsteady temperature greatly aggravates dyspepsia, and acts very unfavorably upon that sensitive organ, the liver. The alternation of frost and thaw keeps the pores of the body continually opening and contracting, and the result is a condition of the system favorable to the action of the atmospheric virus which produces intermittent fevers; hence, a Protective Medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially needed in the winter months. The effect of this great Constitutional Invigorant, in rendering even the feeblest frame impervious to all malarious influences, is a grand fact demonstrated by the uniform experience of a quarter of a century. As a stomachic, an anti bilious medicine, and a preventive and cure of Fever and Ague, it is the one thing needful, which none who value the preservation of health can afford to do without.

THE SICK, WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR,

Regret that they did not take the *right antidote* at the *right time*. Thousands who are now suffering from the early twinges of liver complaint and dyspepsia, will be prostrate on sick beds a month hence, if they do not arrest the mischief at once. Nothing is more easy. A course of the purest and best vegetable tonic and alterative known in modern pharmacy—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—will restore the digestive organs to their full vigor, and bring the disordered liver into a condition of perfect health, as certainly as sunshine dissipates the morning vapors. Fever and Ague, too, is at once broken up by this powerful antidote to all miasmatic diseases. Strengthen the system with the BITTERS, and you may defy all the complaints which prevail at this inclement season.

TRAGEDY IN ALLEGHENY.

A Discarded Husband Shoots His Wife and Father-in-Law—His Arrest and Examination Before the Mayor—Particulars of the Affair.

A terrible tragedy occurred at the residence of Mr. Henry Streng, on the corner of Buena Vista street and Taylor Avenue, in the Second ward, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, about half past five o'clock, in which Mr. Streng was probably fatally, and his daughter Rosa, aged eighteen years, seriously injured, by shots fired from a revolver in the hands of Jacob Baltzbeller, husband of Rosa, and a resident of Wheeling, West Virginia. The perpetrator was arrested and taken to the Allegheny lock up. The particulars of the terrible affair were brought out at the hearing last evening at the Mayor's office, before Mayor Morrison, when the following testimony was elicited:

Mrs. Esther Streng, sworn—Am the wife of Mr. Henry Streng; I was in the room in which my daughter was lying in bed, on Thursday afternoon, when Baltzbeller came in; he spoke to me pleasantly, and I asked him in regard to his mother; my daughter complained of her feet being cold and asked for a blanket; I got a blanket, when Baltzbeller asked me to let him put it around her feet; I told him it was not his place to do so; after a while I came down, and in a short time I heard my daughter scream and jump out of bed; about the same time I heard a shot, and Baltzbeller came down, running after my daughter; she fell and her father caught her; my husband caught the defendant by the throat, and Baltzbeller pointed the pistol at my husband's breast; I saw the flash and heard the shot; my husband then fell and I caught him; then the defendant pointed the pistol at me; I ran away and he ran out with the pistol in his hand; he ran up and down the pavement in front of the house, and that was the last I saw of him; I ran out screaming murder; do not know how he got out; my daughter fell and crept into the closet in the hall, after she was shot; he had threatened the whole family a short time before Christmas, saying he would injure us all in every way he could.

Cross examined.—He did not seem intoxicated yesterday; one of my daughters admitted the defendant to the house; he inquired for my daughter immediately, and came right up to the room; don't know how long after he came in that I went down stairs; did not hear the conversation between him and his wife, as they whispered together; it was about half an hour after he came before the first shot was fired; Mr. Moses was in the room when Baltzbeller came in; the defendant was not alone with his wife any length of time. He had not been alone at all with his wife before I left them last. Mr. Streng had just came in and hung up his coat. Heard no words or noise before the alarm. Did not notice anything peculiar in the defendant's demeanor, only that he sat with his hat on in the house.

Louis Streng, sworn—Am a son of Mr. Streng; was in the parlor of my father's house when the shooting took place; was up stairs, and came down shortly before the shooting occurred; I was frightened, and jumped out of the window; saw "Jake" (meaning defendant) running about with a pistol in his hand; he went out of the hall, and I saw father coming around; I spoke to him and he said he was shot; I left him and went in to the hall and saw my sister in the closet; did not see "Jake" after this.

Simon Moses, sworn.—Heard the shooting on Thursday night. I went into Mr. Streng's house and went up stairs; Baltzbeller came into Rosa's room and kissed her; I went into the parlor, and while playing at the piano, heard reports of shots.

Cross-examined—Went to the house between four and five o'clock; the room in which Rosa was lying was up stairs; was down in the parlor about twenty minutes when I heard the shooting; when I left the room, the defendant was in there talking to his wife (Rosa), who was lying in bed; was introduced to the defendant in the house, but had no conversation with him; Baltzbeller's disposition toward his wife seemed to be friendly; after I heard the shots I ran outside.

Mary Ann McGrath, sworn—I am engaged sewing in Mr. Streng's family; do not know anything in regard to the shooting, only that I heard the report of a pistol; was in the house at the time. After the shooting, Baltzbeller went out of the house. He came there upon several previous occasions to see his wife; they appeared to be very friendly to each other; after the shooting, Baltzbeller ran out through the hall; some person got out of the house through the window, but I do not know who it was.

Cross-examined—There was no commotion in Mr. Streng's family on Thursday as I saw; the shooting took place about five o'clock.

Frank Campbell, sworn—Am a member of the Night Police; arrested Baltzbeller on Thursday evening. Was going along the North Common, about six o'clock, when I observed a man running down street in his barehead; some person hallooed to stop him, that he had murdered a man; I went to arrest him (Baltzbeller) when he drew the revolver and pointed it at me; he then withdrew it, and said he would surrender; I then, with the assistance of a citizen, brought him to the Mayor's office.

Cross-examined—When I arrested Baltzbeller he seemed very much excited, and asked me to search him. When I brought the pistol to the Mayor's office I found there was no cap on it; it was a Colt's six shooter, and had two loads in it.

Dr. John Hamilton, sworn—Was called in to attend the wounded man, Mr. Streng; the ball entered about four inches from the center of the breast, on the right side, between the fourth and fifth ribs, and came out under the right arm pit, passing through the plural cavity. The wound is dangerous, but not necessarily fatal; time alone will determine whether it will prove fatal or not; his condition is as favorable as could be expected this evening; the lung is contused, but probably not penetrated.

The following affidavit, sworn to by Mr. Henry Streng, was taken by Mayor Morrison, after the shooting on Thursday night:

"This evening, January 3d, about half-past five o'clock, Jacob Baltzbeller came into my house. Shortly afterwards I was disturbed by the screams of my daughter above stairs, and I sprang to the top of the stairs to get up, when I was met by my daughter who was pursued by this defendant with a loaded pistol, two shots having been fired, when the third shot took effect, the ball penetrating the cavity of my chest. I feel, and I believe the pistol was pointed at me with murderous intent."

From the statements of Rosa, the daughter, it appears that Baltzbeller first fired a shot at her, which did not take effect; that he fired a second time at her, the ball taking effect in the left shoulder, inflicting a painful flesh wound, although not of a serious nature; the third shot struck her father, and the fourth entered the wall of the kitchen, he, the defendant having fired at her while pursuing her to the hall. On reaching the hall, she managed to secrete herself in the closet without his noticing her, and he commenced pacing up and down the hall, endeavoring to find her. He finally went out of the front door.

At the hearing last evening, Robert S. Morrison, Esq., conducted the case on the part of the defense. The Mayor ordered that the defendant be committed to the county jail to-day, to await the result of Mr. Streng's injuries.

This defendant is a young man about twenty-six years of age, and of very prepossessing appearance. He states that he visited his wife some two weeks since for the purpose of taking her to Wheeling, but that she refused to go, and her father told her that if she would go with him he would disown her. He arrived again in the city on Thursday afternoon, and proceeded directly to the house.

Mr. Streng, the injured man, is a produce dealer, and does an extensive business in Allegheny.

[illegible]

Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Graff, Byers & Co, 3 cars hay; J Woods, Son & Co, 12 cars pig iron; A J Hagan, 2 cars hay; Adams & Austin, 1 car hay; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 346 bundles paper; Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company, 17 bars iron; R Dalzell & Co, 1 box cheese; J Floyd & Co, 4 bbls lard; Brown & Graham, 1 bx hardware; A H English & Co, 1 box books; Nimick & Co, 4 cars pig iron; Shoenberger & Blair, 2 cars limestone; H Rea, Jr, 1 car hay, 8 dressed hogs, 170 sacks corn; W McCreery, 1 car hay; W F McLaughlin, 11 green hides; J S Stewart, 1 bbl butter; Keil & Richart, 3 dressed hogs; L H Voigt & Co, 2 tbs butter; J J Gillespie, 1 keg lard; E H Myers & Co, 7 dressed hogs; J Long, 2 kegs poultry; Pettit & Newlin, 2 cars corn; Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, 1 box merchandise; F Sellers & Co, 100 boxes candles; W D Patterson, 1 car hay; D Byers, 72 dressed hogs; D Wallace, 200 sacks corn, 10 bbls flour; Spencer & McKay, 1 car barley; John Moorhead & Co, 1 car pig iron; P Owen, 184 sacks barley; J Gangwisch, 100 sacks barley; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 car wheat.

Allegheny Station.—G Fass, 4 bbls apples, 1 box; Henry Lentz, 1 box poultry, 1 coop, 1 bbl eggs; Wm Creery, 16 bags feed; H S Fleming, 4 dressed hogs; C Seeley, 1 bucket butter; S Crow, 1 do do; W Paul, 2 boxes do; J Kirkpatrick, 26 sks oats; G Grist, 2 coops, 2 bags, 3 turkeys, 2 barrels, 2 boxes; J Heck, 1 bx butter; W Grove, 2 bbls apples, 1 box poultry; J Hunn, 1 bbl eggs, 1 butter; H Lentz, 3 boxes butter, 1 bbl eggs, 4 coops; M Nimick, 2 coops, 2 boxes butter, 3 crocks lard; G H Mackrel, 3 bbls poultry, 1 dressed hog; H Lentz, 2 boxes butter, 1 stand do; J Heck, 4 barrels apples, 1 keg butter; C Konig, 1 box butter, 3 barrels eggs, 8 coops; S Dyer, 1 stand butter; A Carson, 1 bbl eggs, 1 box butter; F E Essenwine, 1 lot sundries; Crawford & Lowrey, 1 lot sundries; Groetzinger & Son, 550 bbls green hides; 1 car marketing.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

John Grazier, 1 car lumber; Evans, Rogers & Co, 5 cars pig iron; J F Neeler, 4 levers, 2 barrels and 1 box iron; Eureka Oil Works, 1 bbl japan; J Woodwell & Co, 4 bundles truss hoops; C Smith, 3 boxes wood; S Ewart & Co, 25 boxes cheese; Mitlinger & Bidwell, 1 car lumber; Brown & Co, 1 car iron ore; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 2 cars creyolite; D Bly, 18 bbls crude oil; Waring & King, 75 do do; H B Sneathen, 55 do do; J J Bender, 1 car kegs; Blaking & Leamons, 16 casks earthenware; H Higby, 1 do do; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 17 kegs apple butter, 1 sack shelled corn; McCullough, Smith & Co, 11 sacks oats, 3 dressed hogs; Wm Mooney, 2 dressed hogs; J S Newmyer & Co, 5 dressed hogs, 4 barrels butter; Gilmore, Simpson & Co, 6 cars wheat; D Wallace, 1 car shelled corn; F Maul, 1 hhd and 1 box tobacco.

Allegheny Station.—R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 car hay, 1 roll rope; G Freeborn, 4 bundles chairs; H M Henderson, 1 car hay; Better & Kellog, 2 boxes machines; A M Foster, 1 bbl corn; J Colmer, 1 box sundries; Young & Jack, 1 box, 1 tool chest, 1 keg oil; C Gliss, 1 cask wax; John McGirk, 1 hide, 1 dressed beef; Kennedy & Cluess, 24 bales; P Gerst, 4 bales hops; Lutz & Walz, 2 do do.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Hugh Garran, 5 sacks corn meal; John Shannon, 22 sacks barley; Guy Frezey, 2 bbls beans; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 2 kegs apple butter; Graff & Reiter, 2 kgs and 4 half bbls butter; H W Sackett, 5 barrels green apples; John Hall & Co, 1 box sundries; B A Fahnestock's Son & Co, 2 boxes drugs; S Fahnestock, 5 boxes tools; Miller & Murphy, 18 dressed hogs; Thomas Cosgrave & Co, 15 sacks oats; S L McHenry, 66 sacks barley; W J Meek, 12 bbls apples; John Brown, 10 do do; Fetzer & Armstrong, 32 sacks dried apples; J S Newmyer & Co, 1 car ear corn; C C Smith & Co, 3 do staves; J B Hill, 1 car lumber; Holmes, Bell & Co, 1 bbl machine oil; J H Parker, 25 packages lard; J Thompson, 1 hhd charcoal; Dr George Keyser, 1 box almanacs.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J A Best, 5 sacks buckwheat flour, 2 bbls butter, 1 do eggs, 1 do poultry; J Miller, 5 packages marketing; L H Voigt & Co, 61 sks buckwheat flour; J D Shouse, 1 bbl poultry, 1 do game; W J Meek, 14 sacks rye; M Resbitch, 2 barrels whisky; R C Loomis, 2 cars metal; McCullough, Smith & Co, 8 sacks rags, 4 bbls do; Knox & Orr, 1 box socks; H Riddle, 1 bbl dried apples; Schomaker & Lang, 60 bars salt; D Wallace, 15 sacks rye; McKnight & Co, 1 car pig iron; J Klingensmith, 11 packages marketing; N Frincingor, 6 pieces timber; C Relter, 14 sacks corn, 20 sacks oats; S M Kier, 1 car fire clay; Various owners, 4 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Martin, 10 boxes; R C Schmertz, 39 boxes glass; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 2 bbls flaxseed; C P Markle & Co, 46 bundles Commercial printing paper; G W Jackson, 11 bundles brooms, 1 keg apple butter; Newcomer, Gee & Co, 3 kegs lard; Beck, Phillips & Co, 1 car sand; Page, Zellers & Duff, 1 do do; W F Armstrong, 15 pkgs sheet iron.

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO,

COPYING PRESSES,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,
BAGGAGE BARROWS,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.

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au8 39 MARKET STREET.

PAPER SACKS.
GODFREY & CLARK,
No. 357 LIBERTY STREET,

The best PAPER and COTTON, FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, always on hand, and printed to order. no16

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

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NO. 1 and NO. 9 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
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FOR SALE—

160 bbls. Flour;
1 car Spring Wheat;
1 car Chop Corn; 6 bbls. Eggs;
3 half bbls. Butter;
6 bbls Dried Apples; 25 bush Beans;
300 bush Peachblow Potatoes;
200 boxes Cheese; 25 doz Corn Brooms;
Dressed Hogs, Poultry, &c.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, January 4, 1867.

This was the big day in financial circles. A very large number of notes matured to-day, and the volume of business done at all our banks and private banking establishments was largely augmented from this cause. What is a gratifying feature, there were few delinquents, and the notarial officers had very little left for them to do.

—The New York quotations show a small turn upwards to-day. Gold having advanced, there is a tendency to higher figures in the entire list, except in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which is a figure off since the election of the new Board. The noon rates, as received by S. S. Bryan, show the following figures:

Gold	134
U. S. Bonds, 1881	108
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	107
" 5-20's 1865	105¾
" new issues	103⅞
" 1st series 7-30's	105
Michigan Southern	83⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	105
Erie	67⅝
W. U. Telegraph Co.	46⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104
Chicago and Northwestern	40⅞
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	81⅞
Gregory	18 00
Rocky Mountain	3 12
Quartz Hill	4 75
Hope	1 12
Smith & Parmelee	8 50
Holman	20
Nye	11

Later dispatches show a decline in Erie, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Chicago and Northwestern from the foregoing quotations. In mining stocks, Gregory advances about a dollar a share per day.

—The *Herald* of Thursday says: The new year opens on a dull but promising market for stocks, and an easy one for money at seven per cent., with exceptions at six. The lull which immediately precedes and follows the holidays is still felt, but it must very soon give place to activity, and the disposition of the street, alike with that of the outside public, is to buy the speculative securities, which are looked upon as being unduly depressed in view of their real value and the present and prospective condition of monetary affairs.

The disbursement of a large amount of dividends and interest on the stock of banks and insurance and other companies, as well as States, commenced at this centre to-day, the effect of which has not yet been felt, and on the 15th inst., the semi-annual interest on the third series of the seven-thirty loan will fall due. These payments will release currency at present held out of circulation, and thereby contribute greatly to produce monetary ease here. At the same time the drain of currency from the West will contribute to swell the volume of loanable funds, and the return flood of currency from the South must shortly set in. The dividends and interest to be disbursed in various parts of the country will not be without a favorable influence, as the country bankers will thereby be induced to increase their balances here. The amount of interest to be disbursed in Boston this month is estimated at from nine to ten millions, and in this city the estimates vary from ten to fifteen millions, exclusive of the Government payments.

—Petitions have been prepared and sent to the principal cities, to be circulated for signatures, requesting Congress not to pass any act authorizing the curtailment of the currency, or having in view the return within a limited time to specie payments, or notes in New York, or prohibiting them from paying or receiving interest on bank deposits. The petitions represent "that the further reduction of the volume of currency at present would prove highly injurious to the banking, manufacturing and mercantile interests of the country, and would entail suffering upon nearly every member of the community; and they express the opinion that if such currency should now be contracted, we are near the time when the lawful obligations of citizens cannot be met; when the demands of the National Government, together with the heavy taxes levied by our State and municipal authorities cannot be paid; and when many of our good citizens shall have to submit to a confiscation of their hard earned property." The head of this movement appears to be in New York, and circulars from that city have been addressed to the banks here and elsewhere, advising them of the action proposed in opposition to the measures named. Congress is informed that "in view of the importance of the questions involved, concert of action has been determined upon; eminent counsel have been retained at Washington and elsewhere to prepare and present arguments against each of these measures, and in favor of an enlargement rather than contraction of the volume of the currency; and such other measures have been taken as were deemed proper to inform Congress of the wishes and interest of the whole community upon these subjects." Contributions are solicited in the proportion of $10 in $100,000. A movement of this character cannot fail to work evil. A combination of banks and bankers to force through Congress any measure connected with monetary matters will naturally provoke combined opposition, into which parties and politics will soon find its way, and the result will be personal and partisan aggrandizement rather than a calm and dispassionate adjustment of grave and important questions on their merits. All the industrial interests are now suffering from the indefinite future of the currency and the finances. The right of petition is not questioned, and it is proper that banks and bankers as well as others should make their wishes known to Congress, but to do this by combination and in concert, backed by the levy of a stated percentage of money on the capital of the banking interest of the whole country, looks very much like the creature of authority, acting on the strength of privileges granted to it, to contest with the source of power for control. We are glad to know that at least some of the parties in this city, addressed on this subject, refuse all aid to, or countenance of, the project.—*Phil. Ledger*.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, January 4, 1867.

There was but little animation in our general markets to-day, and it will doubtless require considerable more time for many of our merchants to get themselves completely on a footing to branch out in the trade for the long year which has just commenced. Our merchants are cautious; for a long time back they have been preparing for a storm, which, contrary to expectation has not yet come. It may yet come, but if it does, there will be very few merchants in this city who will not be, as they are now, prepared for it. At the present time but few are clearing expenses, and very many are hardly selling enough to pay rent. Notwithstanding all this, many landlords have notified tenants that on and after April 1st, the prices will be raised. Business is expected to start up before that time. If it does not, and the rolling mills, glass houses, &c., cease work, as is anticipated, then our business men expect serious times.

We annex the usual review of markets in various sections of the country, condensed from our daily mail:

The Louisville hog and provision market, says the *Courier* of Wednesday, was quiet and wholly inanimate, and we quote hogs nominal at 6¼@6¾c, gross, as to weight and condition. The receipts to-day were only 5 cars by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, some 250 hogs, with very light receipts by river. Only one house was slaughtering to-day. O. W. Thomas & Co. who killed 700 hogs, and we omit our summary. The total receipts, however, to date are 143,169. In the product no transactions were reported, though holders continue to manifest an increased firmness, with retail sales of new mess pork at $20 50, and sales of 12 tierces prime lard at 12c together with 100 kegs new leaf, kettle rendered at 13¼c.

The Cincinnati provision market opened active and strong, says the *Gazette*, of Thursday, with a good speculative demand for mess pork, and sales were made to the extent of 2,500 barrels on the spot, and sellers all this month at $20, but at the close there was less disposition to buy. Bacon was firm on the spot, but offered at concessions of ¼c per lb to come out of smoke. Bulk meats are generally steady, with a good demand for fully cured shoulders. Green meats were in good demand early in the day at 6, 8a10c for short ribs, and 10½c for hams, but at the close it was difficult to obtain these prices.

Hogs had a heavier market, says the *Commercial*, and receded a little, so that now $7 25a7 60 is given as the range of net weights; $6 25a6 60 on gross. Commission men are not readily supported by sellers, and the trade dragged. The receipts were over 13,500 head. The receipts for the week were 49,025 head, and for the season, 284,035 head against 220,889 head same time last year. The total number of hogs packed last season was 352,079 head.

In Cincinnati, on Wednesday, flour was a trifle firmer, though only so in the estimation of holders. Quotations have the same range as they had on Monday, namely, $9 50 for good Spring superfine; $10 00@10 50 for Winter do; $11 00@12 50 for Winter extras; $13 00@14 25 for spring superfine. Wheat is held more firmly, particularly such as bears classification under the high grades. No. 2 Spring sold at $2 18@2 20; No. 1 Spring is held at $2 45 and extra at $2 50; No. 2, Red White, is in most cases held at $2 85, No. 1 at $2 90, with extra at $2 95@3 00. Corn is quiet because of the stoppage of shipments by river. New ear is quoted at the old figures, 54@55c; shelled at 60@61c, and old shelled at 74c.

In Missouri the tobacco crop of the present season is reported at from 12,000 to 15,000 hogsheads. This is far below an average crop, but it is said that the quality of the tobacco is unusually good. In Virginia the crop has fallen off one-third—it is reported at 70,003 pounds—but is "the best ever made as regards quality." In some counties of North Carolina lands which had been previously devoted to tobacco, were this year planted with cotton. The yield for that State is 35,000,000. The yield for Maryland is placed at 35,000,000 pounds; Tennessee at 35,000,000; Texas at 30,000,000; Kentucky at 61,000,000; Alabama at 270,000; Arkansas at 1,700,000; Florida and Georgia, each 600,000; Louisiana at 40,000; South Carolina at 35,000, and the Northern States at 52,100,000 pounds.

From information from the whisky making country, in Bourbon county, Ky., we learn, says the Louisville *Courier*, that but very little pure copper-distilled whisky will be made this year. This, of course, does not allude to the steam distilleries, where a very small amount of small grain is used with corn, or the distillers who manufacture wholly from corn. The pure Bourbon whisky is scarce, and it is estimated that less than 1,000 barrels will be made throughout the entire county during the next four months. The prevailing rates at the stillhouse, or in the bonded warehouse, are $1 00@1 25 for the approved brands, while the steam copper, as it is designated, rules from 60@75c ₱ gallon, duty added.

The following is a statement of the amount of grain received at the Pittsburgh Elevator during the month of December, 1866:

Wheat, 47 cars		15,650 bushels.
Corn, 17 "		6,375 "
Rye, 40 "		15,000 "
Oats, 7 "		3,775 "
Barley 12 "		4,800 "
Total 123 cars		45,600 bushels.

The receipts per Railroad since our last report, were as follows: Flour, 200 barrels; Apples, 11 barrels; Corn, 650 sacks; Barley, 312 sacks; Wheat, 620 sacks; Rye, 141 sacks; Oats, 451 sacks; Dressed Hogs, 18.

The imports of produce, it will be seen, are very light, in fact, next to nothing. The receipts of grain at the elevator are, however, improving, and indicate more life in the trade than has been in it during the past month or more. We quote this market as follows:

Apples—In consequence of cold weather the receipts are very light, but the stock in store is yet ample to supply the demand. We quote prices from $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

Butter—The demand is quite light, and whilst the receipts are not large, they are sufficient to supply the demand. We quote prime 30c and choice 32c.

Beans—The demand is very moderate. Small white are quoted at $2 75@2 80.

Cheese—Prices are unchanged. Goshen is quoted at 19@20c; Western Reserve at 16@17c, and Factory at 17c.

Eggs—Although the cold weather has checked receipts, the supply in store is ample to meet the demand. Fresh packed are quoted at 28@30c. Sales of limed were made at 22c.

Flour—The general features of the market are about the same as last reported. Stocks are light and the market is firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Orders are coming in for Flour in large lots. We quote spring at $12 00@12 25, and winter at $14 00@14 50.

Buckwheat Flour is dull, there being but a limited demand. We quote it at $4 00@4 25.

Rye Flour is quoted at $8 00@8 25 ₱ bbl.

Grain—The receipts of Wheat continue very light, and there is a firmer feeling among dealers. An improvement in business is expected at an early day. Prices are unchanged from last quotations, viz: No. 1 spring at $2 60; No. 2 at $2 40, and winter from $2 90@3 00.

Oats—The demand is fair. We note sales, by the car, at the depot, at 50c, and from store at 52c.

Corn—There is a good demand for Corn. The receipts are light. Small lots ear, from store, at 85c.

Rye—Is quoted at $1 25@1 30. The receipts have been good.

Barley—Winter is quoted at $1 10, and spring from first hands at 95c@$1 00.

Hay—The receipts are improving and prices are lower. We note sales of 1 car load, light pressed, delivered at $30 00 per ton. Several cars hard pressed at $26 00@28 00 per ton on track. Sales of 14 loads at the scales at $32 00@34 00 per ton, as to quality.

Hogs—The receipts of dressed hogs by country sleds and wagons continue good. We note sales at the depot of 50 at 7½c. At the P. R. R. Stock Yards, East Liberty, prices of live hogs were $6@6 15 and for extra choice $6 25@6 30. The market is weaker.

Beef Cattle—There was a full supply in the yards. Some small lots were sold at $6 30 to 6 50 per hundred for the best grades. Holders were not disposed to make concessions to affect sales.

Sheep—There was a better demand for sheep. Eastern buyers were purchasing the better class for shipment. A few bunches of stock were disposed of at from $3@3 75 per head.

Mess Pork—City packed is quoted at $20@20 50.

Lard—The quotations for city rendered, in tierces, is 12¾c; in barrels, 13c; in kegs, 14c, and in pails 14c, with cost for pail.

Venison—We note sales of 20 saddles at 26c, and 15 of choice at 30c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

Business, so far as relates to oil continues very dull, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, whilst neither party are disposed to give way. The stock of crude oil on hand outside of that held by refiners is very limited. The result was holders of crude were disposed to force operations and were firmer in their views, and refused to sell at rates that were current some days since. The Eastern and European markets were very dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand.

Crude—The rates at present are entirely nominal, ranging from 9@9¼c, for bulk, and 14@14¼c, packages included, delivered free on cars. The sales reported reach 400 bbls, as follows: 300 bbls bulk, spring delivery, 9c; 100 bbls, 42 gravity, on the spot, 9¼c.

Refined Oil—There being no purchasers, of course we have no sales to record, in fact, we have not reported a single operation since the advent of the New Year. We quote bonded, on the spot, 21@23c, according to the favor or brand. Free oil sold to the trade, in a retail way, at 44@46c per gallon.

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

Clark & Sumner, 722 bbls refined, Phila.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 764 bbls refined, Phila.
Lucesco Oil Co., 280 bbls refined, Philad'a.
H Koch er & Co, 156 bbls refined, Phila.
Keystone Oil Works, 176 bbls refined, Phila.
Forsyth Bro & Co, 222 bbls refined, Phila.
Aladdin Oil Co, 200 bbls refined, Phila.
R. W. Morgan, 171 barrels refined, Philad'a.
J Benney, Jr. 100 bbls refined Phila.
W H Byram, 50 bbls crude, Phila.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

The dry goods trade is quiet, and during the first half of the present month, merchants will all be busy occupied in making settlements and adjusting their accounts for the past year.

Stocks in this city are in good shape, and our jobbers propose opening the spring trade with many inducements to their customers. These inducements are such that we can, with more than usual propriety, urge upon dealers the important fact that by looking through this market, before supplying themselves, they will find it such as to convince them that it will compare with any other in the country, not only in the variety and quality of goods, but also in the prices.

For some time back trade has been very dull, but there has been no disposition to reduce prices, as it seems to be conceded on all sides that manufacturers cannot produce goods at any lower rates than those now current. The tone of the market indicates an active trade at no distant day.

Prices remain as last quoted, viz:

Standard Sheetings	23c
4-4 Light	18@20c
3-4	13@16c
Merrimac D, Prints	18c
Sprague "	18c
American "	17½c
Amoskeag "	17½c
Wamsutta "	14½c
De Laines	25c
Plaid Flannels	53@55c
Farmers and Mechanics' Cassimere	55c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

Business is quiet, but prices remain firm, with a supply in the yards sufficient to meet all immediate demands. There is but little coming to market. We quote yard prices as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.	
Clear ₱ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	35 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	23 00
PLANED LUMBER.	
First common ₱ M	61 00
Clear	71 00
Flooring Boards	45 00
Partition	55 00
Shelving on both sides	43 00
" one "	41 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	43 00
Rabbetted weatherboarding	43 00
Half inch patent planed	28 00
" " unplaned	23 00
12 inch vertical, with strips	41 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	55 00
SHINGLES AND LATH.	
No. 1, 18 inch, sawed	8 50
No. 2, 18 inch sawed	6 50
No. 1, 18-inch shaved	7 50
Lath	5 00

BOOT AND SHOE MAKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

Trade for the season is about over, and the only demand at present is to supply the demand for local wants in small lots. We give the wholesale prices current, which will, on comparison with the quotations given in Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western markets be found considerably lower, showing the advantage of purchasing here. The prices are as follows:

Men's thick boots	$3 00@5 00
Men's pegged calf boots	3 50@6 00
Men's kip boots	3 00@4 00
Men's custom kip boots	4 00@5 00
Men's split kip boots	3 00@3 75
Men's wax brogans	1 50@2 25
Men's split brogans	1 25@1 75
Men's grain boots	3 50@5 00
Boy's thick boots	2 00@3 00
Boy's kip boots	2 00@3 00
Youth's kip boots	1 75@2 25
Youth's thick boots	1 25@2 00
Women's buff balmorals	1 25@2 00
Women's calf balmorals	1 37@2 25
Women's goat balmorals	1 75@2 25
Misses' goat balmorals	1 25@2 00
Misses' calf balmorals	1 25@1 87
Misses' buff balmorals	87@1 50
Children's buff and calf balmorals	55@1 12
Ladies' lasting congress gaiters	1 25@3 00
Ladies' lasting balmorals	1 25@3 00
Ladies' goat, sewed	2 00@3 00
Ladies' glove kid, sewed	2 25@3 50
Women's rubber overshoes	90@ 95
Men's rubber overshoes	1 12@1 25

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

The market is moderately active. The quotations for Foreign Fruits, &c., are as follows:

New Layer Raisins, ₱ box	$4 75 to 5 00	cans	$4 00 to 4 50
New Bunch Raisins, ₱ box	$4 50 to 4 75	Filberts, ₱ lb	18 to 20c
Old Layer Raisins, ₱ box	$5 25 to 5 50	Naples Walnuts, ₱ lb	25c
Valencia Raisins ₱ lb	20c	Brazil nuts, ₱ lb	23c
Havana Oranges, ₱ hundred	$5 00@6 00	Peccans, ₱ lb	38c
Seedless Raisins, ₱ mat	$10 50	No. 1 Herring ₱ box	85c
New Figs, ₱ lb	26@28c	Scaled Herring ₱ box	95c
Lemons, new, ₱ bx	$5 00	Strawberries 2 lb cans, ₱ doz	$5 75a6 00
French Prunes, ₱ lb	18c	Pine Apples, 2lb cans, ₱ doz	$5 50
Turkey Prunes, ₱ lb	22c	Peaches, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz	$4 50@4 75
Bordeaux Almonds, ₱ lb	45c	Blackberries, 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$4 25 to 4 50
Ivica Almonds, ₱ lb	43c	Cherries, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz	$5 00
Sicily Almonds ₱ lb	37c	Pickles in vinegar, extra quality ₱ 100	$1 15
French Walnuts, ₱ lb	18 to 20c	Green Apples, ₱ bbl	$2 50 to 4 00
Chestnuts, ₱ bu	$7 00 to 7 50	Peas, 2 lb cans	$4 25
Tomatoes, 2 lb cans	$2 75	Pears, 2 lb cans	$4 50
Green Corn, 2 lb			

MANILLA, HEMP AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

The market for goods, under this head, is very firm with an upward tendency in prices. We quote the card prices as follows:

Manilla cordage	23¾
Manilla cordage, 6 and 9 thread	24¾
Hawser laid oil well rope	23¾
American backled hemp tarred cordage	22
American hemp rope	28
Houseline, marline, &c	26
Spun yarn	25
American hemp packing	23@25
Oakum, per bale	$7 00
Sash and belt cords	45
Bed cords, Manilla, per dozen Bed cords hemp	$2 55, 4 00@6 00
Twines	25@ 60

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

We quote as follows the current prices:

LEATHER.			
Oak sole, heavy	42a46c	Extra shaved h'rn's	44
Oak sole, middle and light	40c	Black bridle ₱ doz.	$50a$56
Rough oak, heavy	38a40c	Fair bridle, ₱ doz	$66
Rough oak, light	34a36c	Saddlers skirting	45a46c
Finished calf	$1 25a1 75	Shoe skirting	42a44c
Waxed upper, ₱ ft	23a26c	Red sole B. A.	35a40c
Band leather	45a50c	Red sole Orinoco	35a37c
No. 1 Oak Harness	42c	No. 1 Pad Skins, ₱ doz	$7 50 to 8 50
HIDES.			
Green salted heavy	13a14c	Green Calf	18a20c
Green Salted, 50 to 60 lbs	11½a12c	Tanners' oil No. 1, ₱ gallon	$1 15a1 26
Green Butchers'	8a 9c	Tallow, No. 1	11
Dry Flint	20a22c		

TIN, ROOFING, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

The following are the correct quotations:

I C, 10x14	$15 50
I X, 10x14	18 50
I X X, 10x14	21 50
I X X X, 10x14	[illegible]
I C, 12x12	16 50
I X, 12x12	19 00
I C, 14x20	16 00
I X, 14x20	19 50
I X X, 14x20	[illegible]
I C, roofing, 14x20	16 00
I X, roofing, 14x20	18 00
Bar Tin, per lb	40c
Pig Tin, per lb	38c
Sheet Zinc	16c
Slab Spelter	12½c

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

We quote as follows, which is the uniform standard price throughout the United States, viz:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$6 00	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	6 50	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	[illegible]	8 00
13 by 16 to 16 by 24	[illegible]	8 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30	[illegible]	9 50
20 by 30 to 24 by 30	[illegible]	12 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36	[illegible]	13 00
26 by 36 to 30 by 44	[illegible]	16 00
30 by 45 to 32 by 48	[illegible]	20 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES. All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

The demand is good. We quote as follows:

Shaker No. 1 per dozen	$3 50
" " 2 "	3 00
Hurl " 1 "	5 00
" " 2 "	4 50
" " 3 "	4 00
Braid " 1 "	4 50
" " 2 "	4 00
" " 3 "	3 50
Western Common	2 00
Broom Corn, prime per ton	$200@220
" Common per ton	140@160
Broom handles, per 1000	$20@25
Swallow Brooms, per dozen	$5 00@6 00

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	75@ 85	Ladies' Twist	1 15@1 25
Union Twist	75@ 80	Rough and Ready	[illegible]@1 25
Flounder	71@ 75	Scotch Snuff	75@ 80
Tens	71@ 75	Copenhagen Snuff	80@ 85
Navy	70@ 75	Rappee Snuff	75@ 80
Young America	1 00@1 15	Cut and Dry	[illegible]
Diamond Twist	1 00@1 10	Black Fat	75@ 80
Six Twist	33@ 35		

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Boston Crackers	12½	Cream Crackers	30
Wine "	13½	Graham Wafers	13½
Soda "	13	Milk Biscuit	13½
Oyster "	14	Ginger Snaps	18
Water "	11	Pilot Bread	12
Butter "	12½	Cracker Meal	12
Sugar "	14	Almond Nuts	18
Graham "	13	Fancy Crackers	[illegible]
Dyspepsia "	13	Assorted Tea Cakes	17

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

PRICES FOR PUDDLED IRON.	
Common Bar sizes	5
Horse Shoe	6
Heavy Band	5¾@ 6¾
Hoop and Light Band	6¾@10¼
Round and Square	5¾@ 9
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	7
" " 18 to 24	7½
" " 25 to 26	7¾
" " 27	8
Plate Iron	7
Flat Rails	5¼@ 6
T Rail, 16 and 20 lbs	5¼@ 5¾
Nail Rods	11½

NAILS.			
10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$7 50	3d	9 75
8d and 9d	7 75	3d fine	9 75
6d and 7d	8 00	2d fine	10 75
4d and 5d	8 25	¾ in lining	11 25
3d	[illegible]	Clinch	9 00
		Cut spikes	7 75

Casing Nails—6d, $8 50; 8d, $8 25; 10d, $8 00; 12d, 16d, $8 00.

Finishing Nails—6d, $9 00; 8d, $8 75; 10d, $8 50; 12d, $8 50; 16d $8 50.

Barrel Nails—⅞ inch, $10 25; 1 inch, $9 50; 1¼ inch, $8 75; 1¼ inch, $8 75; 1½ inch, $8 25.

Tobacco Nails—6d, $8 25; 8d, $8 00; 10d, $7 75.

Abatement.—12½c per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than 50 dollars.

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

The following are the current prices:

Best quality refined toolsteel	19c
Machinery steel	15c
Cast spring steel	15c
German spring steel	15c
Blister steel	11½@17c
Cast plow steel	15c
German plow steel	13c

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

The following is the Card Price List of Tools, &c.:

One set complete 2½ inch joint and slab jar, $359.
One set complete 2½ inch joint and link jar, $310.
One set complete 2 inch joint and link jar, $300.
Improved grabs $25@$100; Valve Sockets, $30; Band wheel shaft and flanges, $50 00; Pitman straps, $16 00; Sansom port iron, $15.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

We quote the market moderately active at the following quotations:

Chemical Olive, ₱ lb	10c	Rosin No 2, ₱ lb	5c
Variegated Toil't "	11c	Castile, ₱ lb	20c
Palm, "	11c	Barber, ₱ doz	$3 00
Detersive, "	13c	Honey ₱ doz	75c
German, "	13c	Dip and Mould Candles	15c
Opoeldock, "	15c	Star Candles	27c
Rosin No. 1, "	6c		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

Prices are as follows:

Braziers' Coppers 30x60 inches	43c
Bolt Coppers	43c
Sheathing, 14x48 inches	43c
Copper Bottoms	50@53c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 3, 1867.

The Board of Trade passed a resolution to-day, Boards of other cities concurring, to adopt the Cental system March 1st.

Flour—Firm at $10@12 40 for Spring extra.

Wheat—A shade firmer at $2 19@2 20 for No. 1.

Corn—Active and 2@2½c higher, at 78½@79c for No. 1, and 72½c for No. 2.

Oats—¾@1c higher, at 42½@43c.

Provisions—Quiet. Mess pork 25c lower.

Live Hogs—Quiet, at $5 70@6 35. Receipts 26,000 head.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 131.

NEW YORK, January 4—9 P. M.

MONEY

Firmer and active at 7 per cent.

STERLING

Steady at 109⅛a109⅜.

GOLD

A shade lower, opening at 134, advancing to 134¼, declining to 133¾, and closing at 133¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

A shade better on gold bonds.

STOCKS

Dull. Gold firm at 134. Coupons of '81 108⅞; do '62, 107⅞a107¼; do '64, 105⅜a106; do '65 105⅞; 10-40s, 99⅞a100; 7-30s, 104⅞a105; Ohio certificates, 28a28½; New York Central, 110⅛; Erie, 67¾; Pittsburgh, 88; Toledo, 123¼; Rock Island, 103⅞a104; Michigan Southern, 82¾; Northwestern, 45; Reading, 104⅝; Chicago and Alton, 109; Fort Wayne, 105; Illinois Central, 121; Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, 85¾; Missouri 6s, 93; Tennessee 6s, 67½.

MINING STOCKS

Very active, and Advancing. Closing prices: American flag, 200; Benton, 135; Corydon, 570; Smith and Parmelee, $45; Rocky Mountain, 300.

The Commercial says: The money market shows a steady increase of ease. Rates are unchanged. Sterling is in moderate demand. Governments firm and active. Some shipments are likely. The stock market is quiet but firm. Gold firm at 133¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Cotton easier at 35c. Flour more active at an advance of 10@20c: extra state $11a12 60; round hoop Ohio $11 60a12 50; trade brands $12 60a14 40. Wheat steady at $2 30a2 41 for No. 2 Milwaukee $2 00 for rejected spring. Rye firmer. Barley more active. Corn 1a2c higher at $1 15a1 15½ for mixed western in store; $1 16a1 17 afloat, $1 16 for western yellow in store; $1 20 for old southern yellow, closing with buyers for export at $1 17. Oats 1c better, at 64a65½c. Pork lower at $20 37a21 25 for new, closing at $21, cash; $19 50a19 12 for old, closing at $19 85 cash; $17a17 25 for prime; also new, buyer's and seller's option, January and February, at $20 75a21 50. Cut meats quiet. Dressed hogs easier, at 7¾a8¼c. Lard steady. Butter and cheese firmer.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The trade this afternoon has not been very active, there being very little disposition to buy except to fill orders. The market for foreign goods begins to be a little agitated, in view of the expectation of some change in the tariff. Mr. Wells's report is received with approbation by most of the market as they think it a wise measure. Prices are unchanged, and there is no likelihood that prices will be any lower than they will be at present unless trade should remain inactive for some time longer. There are but few spring goods yet in the market, and it is probable that they will open low.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4—Cotton quiet and firm: sales 4,200 bales; low middling, 31½a32½c; middling, 33½c. Receipts for the week, 24,306 bales, against 28,500 bales last week. Exports 31,000 bales. Stock, 218,500 bales, sugar active and unchanged. Flour dull and easier; superfine $11 37a11 50; extra, $11 75a15 60. Corn in active demand at $1 05a1 12½. Oats 84a86c. Hay higher at $27 28. Pork dull and lower at $22 50. Bacon—shoulders, 12½c; sides, 12½a15½c. Lard dull at 12½a13c. Tobacco and whisky unchanged. Molasses higher; common, 54a56c; prime to choice, 65a72½c. Gold, 134. New York Exchange ⅝a¾ discount.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Cotton active and higher, at 31½a32½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Buyers and sellers are apart; nothing doing. Corn higher, at 77a80c. Oats firmer, at 49a52½c. Provisions quiet; nothing doing. Whisky lower, at $2 20. Hogs closed heavy and lower, at 5a5¾c. The Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange vouches for the following: The stock of flour at St. Louis, January 1st was 51,218 bbls, of which 36,978 bbls were choice, double and triple extra. Wheat 273,700 bushels.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Flour steady but quiet. Whisky in good demand, at 26c in bond. Hogs dull and lower at $7 00a7 35; packers were not buying at the close. Receipts 9,260. Mess pork dull, at $19 50a$20 00; buyers withdrew at the close. Green meats dull and drooping. Lard dull. Gold 134. Exchange dull. There is an increased pressure for loans, and the market is closer than heretofore.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—Sales 47 hhds tobacco: light lugs to fair leaf, $2 40a15 75. Superfine flour $9 50. Wheat nominal. Corn unchanged. Oats 62a63c, bulk. Hogs, 6¼a6¾c; receipts 1,550. Mess pork $20 50. Lard 12¼c. Bulk shoulders 8¼c; clear sides 11¼c. New Orleans sugar firmer; prime, 13c. Cotton—low middling, 30c. Whisky nominal.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, January 4.—Beeves in moderate demand; sales of the 1st to the 3d, inclusive 584 head at $6a7 87½, for ordinary to good; $8 25a8 75 for extra. Swine closes dull at $6a6 45, receiving 194a275; sales from 1st to 3d inclusive, $4,009. Sheep—Sales 840 head at $4 30a5; inferior, $2 50 each.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—Cotton quiet and firmer, at 32a33c for middling. Flour $9 to $16 25. Pork firmer, at $23. Oats active, at 75c. Corn quiet at $1 05. Hay $25a26.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 4.—Flour firm. Wheat firmer at $2 18 for No. 1. Corn firm at 84c, for old. Oats—50c for No. 1. Provisions dull.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, January 4.—Flour $12 for Western Spring. Wheat—No 2 $2 37a2 38. Dressed Hogs 7¾a8c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 4.—Cotton less active, at 29a30c. Corn 90a95c.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS—

Sealed propositions for the materials and constructions of the Alliance College Building, which is to be erected at Alliance, Ohio, the coming season, will be received by the Building Committee, at Alliance, until the

25TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

Propositions may be made for the materials and for the parts of the work separately, or for the whole together. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Banking House of Teeters, Milner & Paul, on and after the 5th day of January, 1867. Any information desired in regard to the building, may be obtained of S. C. PORTER, the Architect, at his office, No. 7 Perkin's Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. B. MILNER, President of Board.
Wm. S. Pettit, Secretary.
Alliance, December 27, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS—

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at the City Recorder's Office, until the 3D DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, for furnishing material and

BUILDING A MARKET HOUSE,

IN THE CITY OF PARKERSBURG, said building to be forty by one hundred and seventy feet, and two stories high.

Plans and specifications prepared by JOHN WILSON, late of Philadelphia, can be examined at the store of WOODRUFF & STEWART, corner of Littleton and Market streets.

By order of the City Council.

SAMUEL STEWART,
A. I. PEADRO
Committee.

Parkersburg, Dec 26, 1866.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS—PROPOSALS FOR

BUILDING A BRIDGE

Across the Allegheny river at Tionesta, Pa., with plans and specifications for same, will be received by J. B. MECKLING, at his office in Tionesta, Pa., up to the 1st day of February, 1867. TU.S

CONSTRUCTION OF THE U. S. COURT HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, December 10, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of Superintendent of U. S. Court House, at Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock, m., December 24th, for cast iron columns, pilasters and their beds, caps, bed plates, etc., required for the Springfield, Illinois, Court House and Postoffice, now erecting. Drawings of the work, showing dimensions, design and form of the work, may be seen and examined for estimating at my office, or by application at the Custom Houses at Chicago, Illinois, Cincinnati, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and St. Louis, Missouri. The patterns for capitals must be submitted to the Superintendent for approval before casting, and beds and tops of columns and pilasters must be planed true. All the castings must be sound, of even thickness, sharp arrisses and smooth faces, and the ornamentation must be of superior finish. The price, including freight and delivery, must be given in gross, and the whole of the work must be delivered in Springfield by or before the 1st of March, 1867.

Bids must be accompanied by a bond of two responsible parties, in the sum of $1,000, that the bidder will perform the contract if awarded to him.

Bids must be addressed to A. Schwartz, Superintendent of the new Court House at Springfield, Illinois, and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Iron Work."

A. SCHWARTZ.
Superintendent.

LARD OIL—

25 BARRELS

Made expressly for Winter use, and warranted pure. For sale low by

CHAS. C. BALSLEY,
201 Liberty street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Ira B. McVay, deceased, were, on the 7th day of December, 1866, granted to the undersigned. All those indebted to, or having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to make payment or present their claims for settlement to me at my residence, in South Pittsburgh, or to C. B. McVay, at the corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh.

MARY A. McVAY, Administratrix.
s

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[Per Merchants National Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, January 4, 1867.

River very low. Can't see the marks for the ice. Weather cold and clear. Oil market dull at $2 20.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—Weather clear and pleasant. River full of ice and falling steadily. Business dull.

Arrived—Baltic and David White, from New Orleans; Die Vernon, from Vicksburg; David Watts, from Evansville; McGill, from Cairo.

Departed—St. Cloud, for Cincinnati.

In Port—Victor, Madison, Paragon, David Watts, Desarc, Sam Hill, Die Vernon, Norman and Louisville.

The Lizzie Gill left for Cairo last night, but found ice too heavy, and returned. The river is gorged at Columbus, Ky. The Louisville, Sam Hale and St. Cloud are here, loaded with cotton for above, but afraid to venture out.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 4, Evening.—River falling, with three feet water on the shoals. Weather moderating. The Fanny Brandies, from Cairo, and Palestine, from Louisville, arrived. The Havana is anchored in the river near Palmyra, detained there by an accident to her machinery. She will depart for Louisville to-morrow.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—The weather opened cloudy, with indications of rain, but closed fair. Business towards the close of the day exhibited more activity than for some days. The arrivals were: Eagle, from St. Louis; Magenta, from Vicksburg. Departure: Olive Branch, for St. Louis.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 4.—Arrived—steamer Ruth, New Orleans to Cairo, 8 P. M. River fell 3 inches. Weather clear; thermometer 43°. Ice not so heavy, and softening.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER.—We have no change to notice in regard to matters on the landing. The officers of the boats in port are anxious to see the ice move off in order that they may proceed on their way rejoicing. The weather yesterday moderated very materially. It will, however, take rain to remove the heavy masses of ice that cling to the shores.

THE steamer Leonora No. 2, Captain Davis, arrived at Cincinnati on Wednesday from this city.

CAPT. S. BARR, JR., Clerk of the Great Republic, arrived at Cincinnati on Wednesday from Vicksburg.

THE steamer Westmoreland, Captain Evans, was at Evansville on Tuesday. Among her freight is three hundred tons of sugar and molasses for Cincinnati, and one hundred and eighty tons of the same articles for Pittsburgh.

WEDNESDAY'S Louisville *Courier* says: On the falls there were but five feet nine inches water last evening in the pass down the Indian chute, and the river full of large masses of heavy, floating ice. At times the river has the appearance of a sea of ice, and again it would drift away leaving spaces of clear water for a few hundred yards, and then mingle again en masse.

Not a boat ventured out of port yesterday, though the lower river continues open, and the crews were reduced to two or three on each boat. All have concluded to suspend trips, at least for a few days, awaiting a moderation in the weather, an accumulation of freights and the dispersion of the ice.

JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA, January 2.—There is five feet six inches in the pass over the falls. Clear and cold. Ice continues to run very heavy. Our ferry boat can cross yet. There is no landing on the Kentucky shore owing to the ice which is gorged out two hundred yards from shore, but to-morrow we will try to cut our way through to the shore to pass the passengers and mail over in safety on arrival and departure of the trains. The steamer Alice V., came down from Madison this morning and passed over the falls for a harbor. Three of the barges that broke loose from Cincinnati passed here yesterday over the falls in their icy bed.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

IN Wednesday's Louisville *Courier* we find the following document:

ORDER EXTRAORDINARY.—In the *Courier* was published the manifesto of J. V. Guthrie, the Supervising Inspector of this district, to the local board, to "henceforth allow no other safety-valve than the America to be placed upon boats in their jurisdiction." Mr. Guthrie must have a very great interest in said valve that it shall be the only one used. Where does he get the authority or law for his imperative order, and what is to be done with the boats and boatmen who have, in the faithful compliance with the law as they understand it, placed other safety-valves on their boats?

Mr. Guthrie could only go one step further by naming the steamboats that he would permit to run. How much of the Ohio river does the Inspector own?

PARTICULARS OF THE SINKING OF THE NAUGATUCK.—We find the following in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The stern-wheel steamer Naugatuck, Capt. P. K. Barclay, bound from St. Louis to Cincinnati, on Saturday, at 6 P. M., when near St. Mary's, Missouri, in the Mississippi river, struck a snag, and commenced taking water freely. Some time elapsed before she could be run ashore through the heavy ice. All the pumps were started, but the water from the pumps freezing on the decks as fast as it fell caused her to settle down, careen to the starboard, and sink in twenty feet water at the stern, with her bow on the bank. When she careened a small portion of her deck freight rolled overboard and was lost. She lies in an eddy. The Naugatuck was built in Cincinnati in August, 1864, cost $40,000, and was valued at $35,000, and insured for $25,000 in Cincinnati offices, as follows: Enterprise, $3,000; Central, $2,000; American, $2,000; Boatmen's, $4,000; Eureka, $4,000; Ohio Valley, $2,000; Union, $3,000; Magnolia, $3,000, and Globe $2,000. The Naugatuck was owned by Capt. C. G. Pearce, James W. Gaff, and others.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.

We are selling COARSE COAL of the best quality, at

SEVEN CENTS PER BUSHEL.

At the WEGEE COAL WORKS.
P. SHAVER & CO.,
Wegee, Belmont co., O., Dec. 18th, 1866.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.

We are selling COARSE COAL of the best quality, at

SEVEN CENTS PER BUSHEL,

At the BELMONT COAL WORKS, one-quarter mile below Bellair, Ohio.
HEATHINGTON & BROS.
Belmont Coal Works, O., Dec. 18, 1866.

LUMBER.

THE CONNELLSVILLE

Stave and Lumber Co.,

Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust

In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited.

Address M. F. KUNZ,
118 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

JAMES M. RITER,

STEAMBOAT OUTFIT

AND

REPAIR SHOP,

Nos. 55 and 56 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturer of Copper Pipe and Sheet Iron Work. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Blast Pipe, Rolling Mill Stacks, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans for Refineries, &c., &c.

All work guaranteed. T.Th.S

BUNGS.

I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS.

Orders respectfully solicited.

P. HAYDEN,
corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way,
Pittsburgh.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River Packets.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

(MAIL LINE)

PACKET COMPANY,

Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets,

FAYETTE Capt. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN Capt. A. S. CARLILE.
FRANKLIN Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAH Capt. D. BOUGHER.

To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.

J. L. MOORHOUSE,
Agent, Pittsburgh.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE

The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets

CHIEFTAIN Capt. R. R. ABRAMS,
ELECTOR Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS,
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY, AT 5 P. M,
Wharfboat foot of Grant Street.
J. S. CUNNINGHAM,
no13-ym AGENT,

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, January 2—4 P. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer GLENDALE, J. M. HARE, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, J. H. LIGHTNER, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
CHARLES BARNES, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and Memphis.

For Evansville, Cairo and Memphis.

REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The fine passenger packet SILVER CLOUD, No. 2, J. B. CONWAY Commander, will run as a regular packet between this city and Memphis, leaving as above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
C. BARNES, Agent.

Memphis and New Orleans.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The A No. 1 passenger steamer LEONIDAS, A. M'GOWIN, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The new and splendid passenger steamer, KATE ROBINSON, R. ROBINSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

COPARTNERSHIP—

The undersigned have associated with them in all branches of their business, JAS. L. DUNSEATH. The name firm will continue as heretofore.

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS.........E. OWENS..........J. L. DUNSEATH.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

PORK PACKERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard Oil.

NEW BACON, BEEF AND TONGUES—Will be ready for delivery on Monday, 24th inst.,
Choice Sugar Cured Hams;
Do do do Beef;
Do do do Beef Tongues;
Do do do Breakfast Bacon;
Plain Cured Bacon Shoulders;
Do do do Sides;
At reduced prices and of excellent quality. From this date we shall be regularly supplied with all articles in the Provision trade.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1866.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.

Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to
JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
ap21 R. C. GRAY.

Marietta and Parkersburg Packet.

For Marietta, Parkersburg and Charleston.

EVERY TUESDAY—12 M.

The fine passenger steamer FOREST CITY, Capt. D. RUSSELL, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packets.

For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth

EVERY FRIDAY, AT 2 P. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR Commander, will run as a regular packet, leaving as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK,
C. BARNES, Agents.

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WM. B. SCAIFE,

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GENUINE

LAP WELD GAS PIPE.

CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade.
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CAVING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK.

Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.

COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers,

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call. oc10-M.Th&S

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BEST QUALITY CAST STEEL,

Warranted equal to any in the market, either imported or of Domestic Manufacture. Special attention paid to fine Tool and Die Steel.

Office, 38 WOOD STREET, IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.
Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. je18-ly

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

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Best Quality Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,

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Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

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EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

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Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS, and FENDERS, and

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Double Oven Cooking Range,

Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.

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Durability, and trifling expense for repairs, will compare favorably with anything in that line produced

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Repairing done promptly. Light or heavy Castings made to order and at the lowest price consistent with good quality. Special attention to Rolling Mill Castings and repairs. We would call attention to the fact that we make patterns to suit our customers.

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ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BOILERS, OIL TANKS.
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RAILROAD CASTINGS.
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BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON
BRIDGE IRON.
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Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipes with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boil or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. la31-ly

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A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
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BOILER, STILL AND TANK

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Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular

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CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
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ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS
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PRACTICAL MACHINISTS,

STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, MACHINERY of all kinds.
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Works, corner of WATER STREET and MIDDLE ALLEY, Allegheny city, Pa.

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SLIGO IRON WORKS:

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Manufacturers of BLACK and GREEN GLASSWARE, DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.

Office: No. 12 FOURTH STREET,
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A. BRADLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING,

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN.
(Coal Stoves,) the
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(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood street Pittsburgh. oc15-ly

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PATENT

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MERRICK & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA,

Sole Assignees and Manufacturers for the

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ADDRESS,

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